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ANNALS

OF THE

Early Settlers' Association

OF

CUYAHOGA COUNTY,

OHIO.

V. 3  
VOLUME III. NO. IV.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CLEVELAND, OHIO:  
THE CLEVELAND PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

1895.



OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1895.

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HON. RICHARD C. PARSONS, President.

MRS. JOSIAH A. HARRIS, }  
GEORGE F. MARSHALL, } Vice-Presidents.

HENRY C. HAWKINS, Secretary.

SOLON BURGESS, Treasurer.

REV. LATHROP COOLEY, Chaplain.

HIRAM M. ADDISON, Marshal.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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HON. ANDREW J. WILLIAMS.

RICHARD T. LYON.

DARIUS ADAMS.

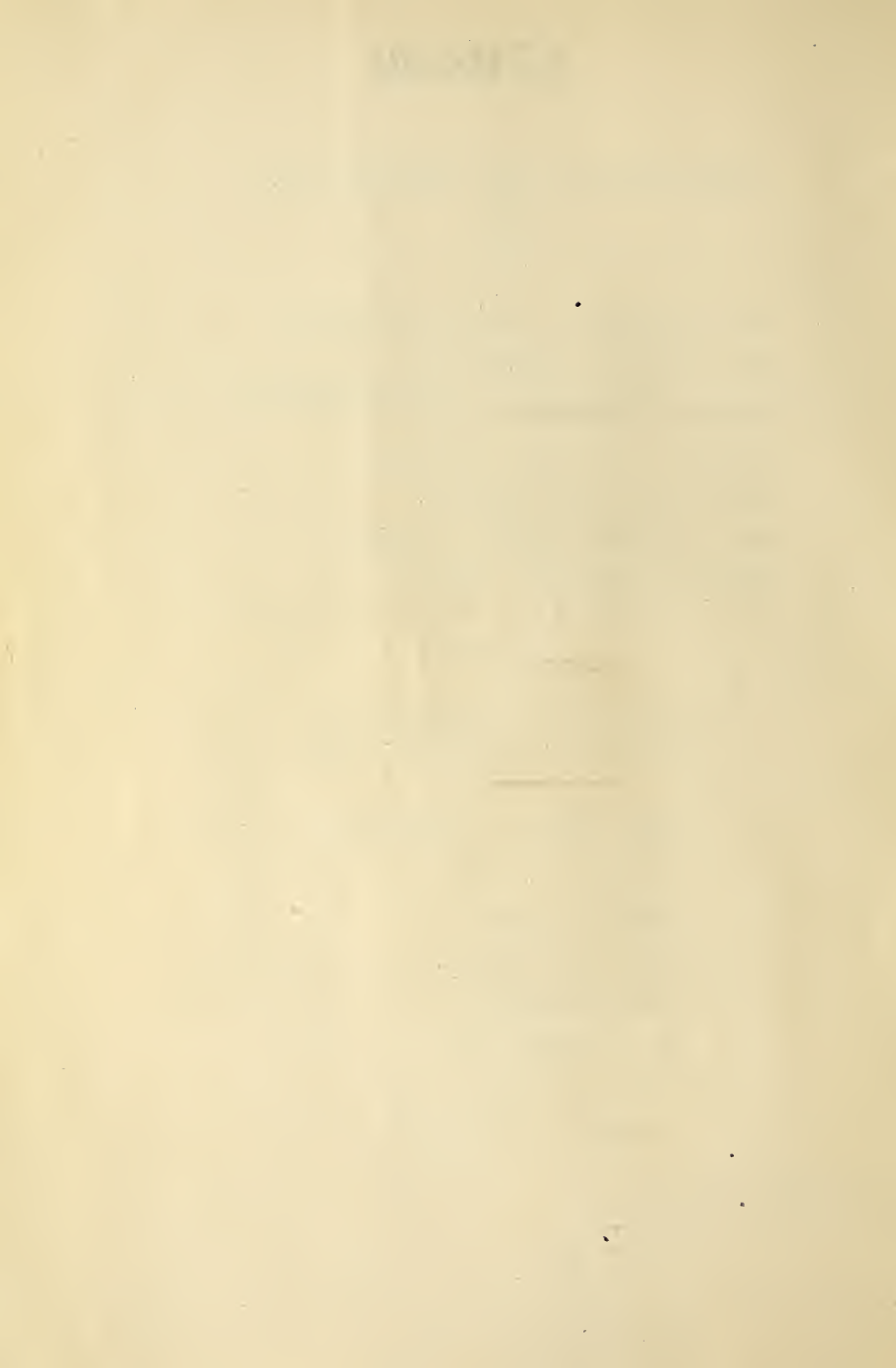
WILSON S. DODGE.

SOLON BURGESS.

W. S. KERRUISH.

BOLIVAR BUTTS.

GEORGE F. MARSHALL.





GEORGE C. DODGE,

FIRST TREASURER OF THE EARLY SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION  
OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO.

Born July 9th, 1813.

Died June 6th, 1883.

1 Plati. portrait-

1 ms. Lu-zet-



# Early Settlers' Anniversary.

JULY 22, 1895.

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On this "Early Settlers' Day," the sun shone out in all its glory, and the air, after the copious showers of the morning, was cool and refreshing. Providence favored this reunion of the Early Settlers of Cuyahoga County. Before the hour of meeting, Superior street was marked by a line of venerable, but happy, men and women making their way to Army and Navy Hall. They were going there for a social reunion to renew acquaintances and recall recollections of the past.

The Early Settlers' Association met at Army and Navy Hall, Monday, July 22, 1895. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., President Parsons in the Chair. In introducing the Chaplain, President Parsons said:

*Ladies and Gentlemen of the Early Settlers' Association:*

Since last we met here a year ago, the Chaplain of this Association, so long known and beloved by you, who for forty-seven years preached the gospel on the West Side of this city, and built up several large and excellent churches, has been called away to his final account. He was a good, pure, noble man, and his life testified to the sincerity of his belief. The Executive Committee of this Association has elected in his place Rev. Lathrop Cooley, long a member of this Society, who will now open the exercises with prayer.

## PRAYER BY REV. LATHROP COOLEY.

O God, Thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God. Thou turnest man to destruction and sayest "Return ye children of men." We all fade like the leaf and go down to the dust, but we thank Thy name that our works follow us. We perish, but our works are imperishable and are received by coming generations. We thank Thy name to-day that Thou hast been so gracious unto us as a society, that so few during the past year have been called to pass away from us. We thank Thy name that so many to-day have met with us again upon this anniversary occasion. And, O God, while we meet here in great sadness and yet in great gladness, our hearts are drawn out after Thee. We are sad to know that so many have been called from us; but we are glad to know that they were so well prepared to go, and we are glad to know that so many remain with us to-day whose influence has been felt in the formation of society in this part of our State. We would remember to-day the good Providence which has been over us in bygone years, that good Providence that guided our forefathers to land upon Plymouth Rock, and that with their descendants came into this land, once a vast howling wilderness, that the same hand that guided the *Mayflower* guided their footsteps and planted here principles of religious liberty, principles of freedom, which have been felt in all parts of this great Republic. We thank Thee to-day for the record that has been made by the fathers who first came to this goodly land, endured the privations of pioneer life and made the wilderness blossom like the rose; who have left an inheritance for the children that are coming after, a legacy that is rich in memory, in fruit and in pros-

pect. And may Thy blessing rest upon those who come after us. O grant that this city, the home of so many noble pioneers, may be a model city, a city established in righteousness, a city established in all that is good, in all that is lovely, in all that elevates humanity. And grant that we as a people may extend our influence far and wide for good, that the world may be better because we have lived in it.

We ask Thy blessing upon the services of this hour; and O grant to bless us as Thou seest that we individually need. Bless the aged men and women here to-day and grant that the evening of life may be to them like the golden sunset and bring glory and beauty; that they may fade out like the leaves of Autumn in glory; that their prophecy for the future may be good and that in the end they may reach their home in the land of the blessed. Will the Lord hear us and bless us in the services of the hour; be with us in the journey of life; hand us down to our graves in peace, and gather us home at last to enjoy the fullness of Thy presence through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

PRESIDENT PARSONS then said: We will now have a song from the Cecilia Club, composed of four young ladies. We have concluded to change our club this year and give you a club composed entirely of young ladies.

The Cecilia Club then sang "Auld Lang Syne," the audience joining in the chorus.

President Parsons then delivered his annual address as follows:

#### PRESIDENT PARSONS' ADDRESS.

*Ladies and Gentlemen of the Early Settlers' Association:*

The most sacred inheritance left you by your forefathers is personal liberty, protected by law. They suffered and sacrificed, fought and died, to achieve and maintain civil and religious freedom. Their aims were lofty and heroic.

Their triumph was the victory over kingly power and oppression. When, after a cruel, desolating war of eight bloody years, the stars and the stripes waved over a triumphant, emancipated Nation, and the power of King George was crushed under the iron heels of liberty-loving, God-fearing patriots, then the song of "free soil, free labor and free men" made the air joyous with the music of a redeemed people, and America, our own dear native land, became the Mecca of the world, towards which the eyes of the downtrodden and oppressed looked for aid, comfort, sympathy and hope.

The history of the world is a record of tyranny and oppression on the one hand; submission and suffering on the other. The painful struggle of mankind with their rulers, striving for some right to liberty and personal independence, is a story too painful to dwell upon. The perfection of civil and religious freedom was never known until the Republic of the United States was established, and personal liberty became the golden, glittering prize of every citizen.

The question I ask this morning is this: Have we kept unimpaired the blessings bequeathed us by our forefathers?

Since last I had the privilege of speaking to you, much of the time has been an era of anxiety, losses, and national disaster. A rich, prosperous, apparently contented people were, without warning, suddenly plunged into the gulf of bankruptcy and ruin. The demand for labor ceased. The mines closed. The manufacturing establishments were desolate and forsaken. The smoke of the huge foundries no longer blackened the sky. Merchants failed. Banks were swept out of existence. One-third of all the railroads were in the hands of receivers. Hundreds of thousands of able, willing workmen were seeking employment, and in every city want and famine stalked through the streets. The financial storm burst fiercely upon the heads of rich and

poor alike, and thousands of millions of property vanished in the twinkling of an eye, leaving behind in its awful track, ruined homes, broken hearts, poverty and despair.

But the panic and its suffering is only one of the trials our people have been compelled to endure during the last two years. Liberty, freedom, personal security, the rights of the citizen, the protection of law, respect for the Government, the sacred privileges of the individual man—have been openly defied; and the sublime truth of the Declaration of Independence, “that all men are by nature created free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”—has been ignored and trampled under foot, demonstrated to be only a hollow mockery; and this upon the soil where so many heroes died to establish the truth of that declaration.

In your early days, to be an “American citizen” was regarded one of the highest of earthly privileges. For liberty was his birthright, the pursuit of happiness his privilege. The free education of himself and children his heritage. The power to select his own rulers, help make the laws of his country, and climb to the highest seats of wealth and influence were all within his grasp. The “stars and the stripes” were at once his pride and his glory, and the love of country the crowning virtue of every patriotic soul.

There was a time in America when every man's house was his castle; when absolute liberty of personal action, within the limits of morality and wise laws, was as much the privilege of the individual as the right to thank God, or breathe the free air of heaven. Tyrants and tyranny were unknown. Law was respected, individual rights held sacred, and every man was the undisputed owner of himself. To maintain on the soil of the United States the right of every man to own his labor—to own himself—to sell his labor at



his own price, or buy the labor of others, as they should mutually agree, this country endured the evils of civil war, sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives and enormous treasure; and when the bloody, terrible war was over, the victory won, it was supposed to be won forever.

It is true, the war silenced the cry of the slave, as he crouched in terror under the lash of the master; put away the manacles and chains, and clothed the poor black man with human rights and human protection. But has it done more? Has it secured or advanced in any manner the private liberty of the citizen? Are we, as a Nation, as free as when the song of the pioneer was first heard on the soil of Ohio? The war banished legalized tyranny in the South, but has not a more formidable foe to liberty reared its head in the North? Is there not a slavery of mind and body more cruel and unrelenting than the black slavery of the South? Is it not true that under its pitiless sway the protection of law is a mockery, the rights of man only a fable, the liberty of the individual crushed, the right to labor for daily bread denied, and the right to control one's own property utterly ignored? Is it not true that wherever this irresponsible power lays its blighting hand, there follow suffering, privation and crime? Does it respect in any manner the liberty of the citizen, freedom of action, or the right of man to own himself? Not so. It is a tyranny more dangerous to the welfare of free institutions than the black slavery abolished.

No humane man, no lover of his country, no statesman or law-giver can object or does object to "organized labor," when its aims are peaceful, its objects to unite the influence of all workingmen in fraternal bonds, in order to compete on more equal terms with capital, secure for its members higher rates of wages and more of the comforts of life. Such an organization is honorable and noble. It commends itself to the justice and charity of mankind. To such an or-

ganization I can give my hearty support, and bid it "God speed," with genuine satisfaction.

But it is the *abuse* of "organized labor" against which we solemnly protest—when it becomes a law-breaking, law-defying tyrant, when it not only compels its own members to cease from labor, at the dictate of its rulers, but with violence arrogates to itself the right to compel other men to obey its mandates. It is this irresponsible, overwhelming despotism against which we rebel; and demand the enforcement of the laws, and security to every citizen who desires it, "for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

A Republic that cannot, or will not, protect the personal liberty and property of its citizens is only an aid to oppression and lawlessness. Its usefulness as a factor in the advancement of the people it shelters has proved a phantom, and it becomes an object for contempt and derision.

Nobody doubts that the coal miners last year were working for less wages than they ought to receive. Shut out from the light of day, buried in the gloomy caverns of the earth, working for mere existence, society recognized the justice of their demands and sympathized with their sufferings. But when they began a career of violence; when they took swift vengeance on their fellow workmen with whom they differed, when they paralyzed business, blocked up the railways, inflicted untold injury upon thousands of their innocent countrymen, starved the furnace fires, closed the mills, the workshops and foundries; then they became rebels to law, and lost the sympathy and respect of all who love justice and hate violence and crime.

The record of the "Pullman strike" and its awful consequences fills a black page in our country's history. That the workingmen of Pullman had just cause and a legal right to strike, or refuse to work for wages of any kind, nobody doubts. The bondage under which they were groaning, the

limited hours for employment, the trifling sums received, the cost of living, and the almost impossible chance that change could better their condition—or if it would, their inability to make it, awakened a feeling of genuine pity in every honest bosom. But when “organized labor” interfered, with threats, then with violence, arresting half the railroad traffic in the Union, attempting a gigantic boycott on a scale so grand and formidable as to threaten the existence of free institutions, and then with bloodshed and murder enforced its commands, mingling guilty and innocent alike as victims of its injustice and revenge, the whole land revolted against such inexcusable conduct, and the Nation called loudly for relief.

To illustrate the action of members of a single society, how men ordinarily kind, humane, and charitable, become influenced by passion and revenge against those who oppose their action, I cite a case of peculiar hardship.

Some years ago, a good citizen, husband and father, an ingenious workingman, died, leaving a widow and only son. During his life he had advised his son never to surrender his personal liberty to any organization, however worthy. At the age of 19 years, the young man was a sturdy, upright, industrious mechanic, respected by his employers, liked by all his associates, and the sole support of his mother.

Unfortunately, the works in which he was engaged became the seat of a great strike. It arose not from any difficulty about wages, but on account of the discharge of some individual, which the workmen resented as an infringement of their rights. Persistent, kindly efforts were made to induce him to side with his comrades, but he was firm in his refusal, saying he needed the wages, and had been well treated always by his employers.

One night on his way home he was assaulted by some of his fellow workingmen, denounced as a “scab,” beaten



into insensibility, and the next day this brave, innocent boy died in the arms of his broken-hearted mother. In my judgment, and I believe at the bar of God, it will be seen that this young man died as much a martyr to liberty and the honor of manhood as any hero who fell at Bunker Hill or died at Lexington. Had that wanton murder of an American citizen occurred in France, England, Germany, or any foreign nation, the whole power of the United States would have been put in motion to secure the punishment of the offenders, and redress for the injury.

It must be remembered that the labor societies are composed of men of various nationalities, many of whom do not speak our language, or understand our ways or laws. These men are difficult to control when once excited, and the mob at Chicago was a proof that the labor leaders could put in motion a power which, once let loose, they could neither regulate nor control. It was only owing to the humanity of the Government that thousands of human beings were preserved from mutilation or slaughter.

The problem for statesmen and patriots now pressing for consideration is this: How can the chasm between labor and capital be bridged? How can "organized labor" be maintained as a useful, wise and humane factor in the well-being of mankind; made to honor the laws, hold sacred the private rights of the individual, and become the champions of a genuine liberty? How can it be made a blessing instead of a terror to society? Labor has its rights, capital its rights; but the boycott, violence and compulsion have no rights, and should have no standing under the starry flag of the Union. The differences between labor and capital should be settled by some tribunal chosen by the parties represented. In the organization of every labor union there should be a provision in its charter, that when differences arise between its members and capital, that

its leaders have a legal right to refer such differences to arbitration, and such action be binding on every member. Congress should pass a law authorizing the United States Courts to hear and decide such cases, when requested to do so by the parties. The State Legislatures can do the same. Surely, if our courts are wise enough to be trusted with the lives and property of all our people, that in disputes between private parties their decision is final, why can they not be trusted to do justice between labor and capital, binding all parties to accept their judgment?

There is a feeling growing throughout the country that private property is no longer held in perfect security under the laws; that the liberty of the individual is held largely at the mercy of a power alien to our institutions; that the blood shed in the Revolution and Civil wars has been sacrificed in vain. That the land Washington proudly called "an Asylum for the poor and the oppressed" is so no longer. Is this true? Is life safe, property safe, liberty safe, the right to labor safe, freedom from personal violence safe, the pursuit of happiness safe? Let all patriotic men reflect and answer.

There is a radical cure for all these evils if they exist. It is love of country, and respect for law. The laws of the United States were made by the people themselves. No tyrants have framed one of them. All were intended to be wise, liberal, and humane. If further legislation is demanded in the interest of equity and peace, it is easily secured. Let us cultivate then a genuine love of our country. Let all men understand that when they dishonor the law, they dishonor themselves. Let us all glory in being American citizens; and not bring disgrace and shame upon the land. Let patriotism glow in every heart. Let us remember that if personal liberty is strangled upon the soil of America, it has fought its last battle. The "Asylum" for

the "oppressed" will have vanished into history; and the darkness of a sunless day will close over the hopes of mankind.

Let us remember that it is the character of individuals that makes the record of a Nation, and the higher we reach in intelligence, morality, industry and patriotism, the purer will be our freedom; the safer our homes; the more valuable the heritage we bequeath to our children.

But there is one grand truth all men can lay to heart. The free institutions of our dear native land will never be sacrificed or destroyed until the last free man has laid down his life for their preservation. The conservative, law-abiding, God-fearing, patriotic American citizens will never submit to hold their lives, property or liberty subject to the command of a boycott, or the violence of unlawful power. They will not tamely abandon the heritage left them by their fathers at the dictate of any authority, save that of Almighty God.

As I finished the above lines they seemed to me to be prophetic. I look out of my window. The sky is radiant with the blaze of rockets and fireworks, glittering in crimson and gold. Sounds of martial music fill the night air with melody, stirring the blood like the sound of a bugle. Here and there a stray soldier, tired with his day of toil, passes slowly along, his bright uniform and epaulettes sparkling in the electric light. Now and then comes the heavy boom of a cannon, and all around is heard the rattle and noise of lesser explosions. A bright, noisy, apparently joyous, company of young men and maidens are singing with sweet and hearty voices, "Marching Through Georgia."

The 119th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence will in a few moments have passed into history. It has been an inspiring, healthful, patriotic day, worthy the wishes of Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, and Washington. It has

demonstrated that our people love, honor and appreciate their institutions. The day has revived the courage of the despondent, and awakened afresh the hopes of the trusting. It has shown that at the core of this great city the hearts of the people are sound, and the love of country and freedom alive and glowing. I close the shutters with a comforting sense of security and satisfaction, and with the prayer, "God bless the Fourth of July, God bless our native land," I bid the world "good night."

At the conclusion of the President's address, the Cecilia Club sang "Annie Laurie," and responded to an encore with "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River."

Hon. A. J. Williams, Chairman of the Executive Committee, then read the report of the Executive Committee, as follows:

#### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

##### *To the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County:*

Your Executive Committee respectfully reports:

In 1879, "Father" Addison circulated a call for a meeting to organize an Association of the Early Settlers of Cuyahoga County. The meeting was held and this was the beginning of our organization. That call was signed by forty-five of our honored citizens, who became members of the Association. Of that number, but sixteen are to-day living, including, we are glad to say, "Father" Addison.

Prior to our last meeting one year ago, there had been enrolled in our membership 1,057 of the honored men and women of Cuyahoga County, and of this number, 657 were then living. Of the officers elected in 1880-1881 and 1882, all have passed away save one, who was elected, in 1882, Vice-President in place of Jesse P. Bishop, who had died the year previous, and we all rejoice that she, Mrs. Josiah A.

Harris, lives and is seated on this platform to-day to receive loving congratulations, and a hearty welcome from her many devoted friends here assembled.

In 1892, we had a living membership of ..... 659

In 1893, " " " " " ..... 670

In 1894, " " " " " ..... 657

Why this falling off in our membership, and why should it not increase largely from year to year? Thousands of our citizens who are not members are eligible to membership—forty years on the Reserve and a present residence in Cuyahoga County are all the requirements to membership (saving always unquestioned reputation and character).

Is forty years too short a time to entitle one to be regarded as an Early Settler? In his first address to our Association, our late honored President, Harvey Rice, said, "Every generation has its Early Settlers, in whose life experiences all succeeding generations become interested."

The City of Cleveland today has a population of probably 350,000. Whoever resided here when it had but 25,000 should certainly be regarded as an Early Settler—and so the person who was born on the Reserve in 1855 came to the Reserve when Cleveland had a population not exceeding 25,000, and may well be regarded as an "Early Settler," although but forty years old. In this rapid age, forty years takes us a long way back.

So it is wisely provided in our Constitution that the members of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County "shall consist of such persons as have resided in the Western Reserve at least forty years, and are citizens of Cuyahoga County."

And why should there be a falling off in our finances? The report of the Treasurer, July 22d, 1893, showed a balance on hand of \$193.68. His report July 22d, 1894, gave a balance of \$164.25, and his report this year gives a balance of \$149.80.



A continuance of this falling off in membership and finances forebodes the end of the Early Settlers' Association.

Our industrious collector, "Father" Addison, reports that many of our members, abundantly able to pay, but who fail to pay their annual dues, give him a *snub* instead of a dollar. Those who are not able are required to pay nothing, and are of our most loved and best members.

A slight effort on the part of members would certainly largely increase our numbers.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, at which all members were present, held June 15, 1895, the following memorial declaration was unanimously adopted :

"The Executive Committee of the Early Settlers' Association desires to place on record a testimonial of regard to the memory of the late Chaplain of our Association, who, since its last annual meeting, has departed this life, and therefore declares,

"That in the death of our late Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Lewis Burton, our Association has lost a most valued and beloved member, and society a devout Christian and honored citizen.

"That to the venerable widow of Dr. Burton (also a member of the Association), and to his other surviving relatives, the Executive Committee extends its sincere sympathy and condolence."

The Committee then proceeded to elect a successor to Dr. Burton, as Chaplain of the Association, and Rev. Lathrop Cooley was unanimously chosen.

During the last year, so far as your Executive Committee is advised, thirty-one of our active members and two of our honorary members have gone hence to join Harvey Rice, John W. Allen, Sherlock J. Andrews, Jesse P. Bishop, Oliver A. Brooks, Caleb S. Butts, Geo. S. Chapman, James F. Clark, Rev. Thos. Corlett, Edwin Cowles, David W. Cross, Dr. Erastus Cushing, George C. Dodge, Gen. H. H. Dodge, Rudolphus Edwards, A. W. Fairbanks, Jabez W. Fitch,

an A. Foot, Erastus F. Gaylord, Wm. J. Gordon, Rev. A. Hayden, Nathan C. Hills, Arthur Hughes, Hon. John Hutchins, Lorenzo A. Kelsey, Thos. D. Masters, Samuel H. Mather, George B. Merwin, George Mygatt, Hon. R. F. Mine, Nathan P. Payne, Hon. Rufus P. Ranney, Gen. A. S. Sanford, John H. Sargent, Edward A. Scovill, Wm. P. Southworth, Hon. Rufus P. Spalding, Timothy P. Spencer, Dr. Asha Sterling, Judge Daniel R. Tilden, John A. Vincent, George Whitelaw, David L. Wightman, Samuel Williamson, Aurel Beebe, James A. Briggs, Rev. S. A. Bronson, James Garfield, Royal Taylor, and a host of others of our beloved members.

Those of our active members who have gone hence since our last reunion in this hall are :

Judge Charles C. Baldwin.....died February 2, 1895  
 Rev. Dr. Lewis Burton.....died October 9, 1894  
 William V. Crow.....died May 6, 1895  
 Lucius Dean .....died May 17, 1895  
 Mrs. D. W. Gage.....died May 18, 1895  
 James Gibbons.....died May 18, 1895  
 Hon. Seneca O. Griswold.....died February 17, 1895  
 George H. Haskell.....died February 18, 1895  
 John W. Hawkins.....died March 17, 1895  
 James M. Hoyt.....died April 21, 1895  
 George W. Jones.....died October 9, 1894  
 Henry Keller.....died June 4, 1895  
 William King.....died October 17, 1894  
 Isaac H. Marshall.....died May 30, 1895  
 Mrs. Isham A. Morgan.....died May 24, 1895  
 Dr. Henry Parker.....died September 20, 1894  
 Mrs. Henry B. Payne.....died March 12, 1895  
 Charles Pease.....died March, 1895  
 William H. Price.....died December 12, 1894  
 Thomas Quayle.....died January 31, 1895

Mrs. Eliza Jane Ramage.....died November 2, 1894  
 Jehiel C. Saxton.....died January 30, 1895  
 John B. Smith.....died April 10, 1895  
 William Stephenson.....died April, 1895  
 Dr. Jamin Strong.....died January 29, 1895  
 Samuel M. Strong.....died June 4, 1895  
 Robert Taylor.....died November 28, 1894  
 Frederick T. Wallace.....died March 24, 1895  
 Henry Wick.....died May 22, 1895  
 John Wicken.....died January 29, 1895  
 Mrs. Samuel Williamson.....died February 4, 1895  
 James Wright.....died October 3, 1894

Of our honorary members

Rev. Dr. James A. Bolles.....died September 19, 1894  
 Addison Kelley.....died January 31, 1895

At the meeting of our Association, July 22d, 1893, the following motion was made by Hon. John C. Covert, and unanimously adopted :

“ That the President appoint a Committee of nine persons to confer with the City Council, Chamber of Commerce, and other local bodies, to provide for a proper celebration of the centennial anniversary of the landing of Mose Cleaveland at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, on July 22d, 1796.”

Pursuant to said motion, the President named as such Committee the following persons, to-wit :

HON. JOHN C. COVERT,  
 HON. A. J. WILLIAMS,  
 BOLIVAR BUTTS,  
 GENERAL JAMES BARNETT,  
 GEORGE F. MARSHALL,  
 WILSON S. DODGE,  
 SOLON BURGESS,  
 H. M. ADDISON,



Shortly after such action, the Chamber of Commerce took the matter up and appointed a Committee upon such Centennial Celebration, and since then, the Committee of the Early Settlers' Association, and the Chamber of Commerce, together with the city authorities, have united in organizing for such Celebration, and appointed a Commission therefor, known as the "Centennial Commission."

The action of said Commission up to this date is given by Mr. Samuel G. McClure, Secretary, as follows :

"The work of organizing for a proper celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of Cleveland took tangible form May 18th, when the Committee of the Early Settlers' Association met with Mayor McKisson, President W. M. Day of the Chamber of Commerce, Secretary McClure of the Board of Control, and Secretary Ritchie of the Chamber of Commerce. Fifteen Commissioners at large were selected, of whom five were members of the Early Settlers' Association.

"At the next meeting, which was the first full meeting of the Commission thus organized, on June 4th, Mayor R. E. McKisson was elected President; W. M. Day, first Vice-President; A. J. Williams, second Vice-President; Samuel G. McClure, Secretary, and C. W. Chase, Treasurer.

"An Executive Committee, consisting of Mayor McKisson, President Reynolds of the Council, Director Sargent, W. M. Day, George W. Kinney, A. J. Williams and Bolivar Butts, was selected to outline the general scheme for a celebration. On June 13th, the report of this Executive Committee was submitted to the Centennial Commission. It recommended that the Celebration be inaugurated on the exact date of the Centennial, July 22d, 1896; that a stock company be organized to act under the general supervision of the Commission, but upon its own financial responsibility, for the purpose of organizing and conducting

an industrial and maritime exposition, in which should be exhibited the industries of Cleveland, the progress in social life and in education, matters of historic interest, and everything of importance pertaining to Cleveland during the last one hundred years; that an historical address be delivered by an orator of national reputation; that invitations be extended to the Governor, State officials, Legislature and militia of Connecticut to be present; that the co-operation of the artistic and musical organizations of the city be solicited to provide an art exposition and a musical festival in connection with the other celebrations; that prominence be given to the development of lake commerce in the exposition, and that the federal government be requested to loan exhibits from the National Museum; that suitable memorials be erected to mark the city's age and advancement; that the women of Cleveland be requested to organize and conduct a woman's department, and Mrs. W. A. Ingham was designated to take that work in hand; that the co-operation of State and Nation be solicited, and that a permanent Secretary be employed to devote his entire time and attention to working out the various plans proposed and adopted by the Commission.

"Arrangements are now being made to secure the co-operation of the incorporators of the Exposition and Auditorium Company, which was incorporated with the Secretary of State several years since, and the proper ordinance has been introduced in the City Council providing for an appropriation from the city to assist in carrying forward the plans and purposes of the Commission.

"By the resignation of Bolivar Butts, Hon. J. C. Covert was made a member of the Executive Committee as one of the representatives of the Early Settlers' Association. The Commission has selected as Director-in-Chief of the Centennial, Wilson M. Day, President of the Chamber of Com-

merce, and he will shortly begin to give his entire time to the work of arranging an exposition and celebration worthy in all respects of the occasion.

"He will have an office in the City Hall and his expenses will be paid partly from funds set aside by the city, and partly by private subscription. The work is going forward as rapidly as possible, and public interest is steadily developing. From present prospects, there is no reason to doubt that a splendid Celebration will be held commemorative of Cleveland's One Hundredth Anniversary."

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. WILLIAMS,

Chairman.

On motion of Rev. Lathrop Cooley, the report of the Executive Committee was received and adopted.

Mr. William Bowler then offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Early Settlers' Association most heartily approve the action of the Centennial Commission, as reported by the Executive Committee, and pledge the active co-operation of the Association with said Commission, in making the Centennial Celebration of 1896 a success, and a marked and important event in the history of Cleveland.

The resolution was seconded, put to a vote and unanimously adopted.

Mr. John Walworth then offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of two be appointed by the President to have a badge prepared for the use of the members of the Association at the Centennial Celebration of 1896.

The resolution of Mr. Walworth was seconded by A. J. Williams and unanimously adopted. The President appointed as the Committee provided for by the resolution, Mr. John Walworth and Col. W. H. Hayward.

The President then said: Judge Lamson promised that he would come this morning and make you a brief address. I received a letter from Lakeside saying that on account of sickness of his wife, he would not be able to be present. I congratulate you most heartily that the Rev. Dr. Haydn, a gentleman widely known everywhere as a friend of education and religion, is with us this morning, and I am going to ask him if he will be kind enough to speak to you for a few moments.

Rev. Dr. Haydn was greeted with applause as he arose, and spoke as follows:

#### REV. DR. HAYDN'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I really didn't come in here to make a speech. I hoped to have been here to hear the President's address and to have got into the stream and tendency of this meeting. I am sorry that I haven't got the inspiration that comes from such an annual address as he is wont to give. Neither am I a pioneer in Cleveland, so I can not take rank with you in this matter. You have had advantages over me that I cannot expect to compass, except as by coming in touch with you from year to year, I find myself always in sympathy with and so able in a way to put myself among pioneers. But I believe every man of intelligence, every citizen of Cleveland, whether native born or imported, must be interested in the beginnings of our city and in its evolution unto this time. We who have come here later, in the full tide of the city's growth and magnificence, we who come into touch with the institutions of a later day, do always need, I think, to realize that we are not the creators *de novo* of the present prosperity of the city. It has a history, a past, and reverence is always due, I think, by the newer generation to the older, and they that build



upon foundations are always called upon to hold in profoundest respect those who laid the foundations; for if the foundations had not been well laid we should not have seen the Cleveland of to-day, and could not reasonably hope for the Cleveland of to-morrow. But just because they did their work so well and were willing to endure the hardships of pioneer life, we are enabled to take our vantage ground and do the work that comes to our hand to-day. And what a good thing it is that all of us are simply required to do the work that comes to our hand in this day and time. We have not to do the founders' work too, but our own—not the work of the next day, but that of our own. And if that has its proper place in our mind and we are reasonably well stimulated by the calls of Providence in our day to us, then they that come after us will be enabled to do a better thing than we have been enabled to do, because of the good work that we do preparing the way.

Now, I suppose I ought with everybody else to be very enthusiastic over the greater Cleveland of which we hear so much. I suppose I am reasonably so. But really, that don't strike me as the extreme thing to be kept in mind. I am not half so much concerned about a greater Cleveland as about a better one. What I want to see is a cleaner Cleveland—cleaner in the atmosphere, cleaner in the water, better cared for, better sewerage, profounder care for the health of the city, a deeper solicitude for the common people, and those that lie still lower in the ranks of life than they. I know the strong and well-to-do will take care of themselves; we don't need to exploit the city for their benefit, but for the benefit of those who cannot speak for themselves, or if they speak can do little more than speak. The thing to do is for the strong and influential in our cities to see that the city is managed for the greatest good of the greatest number, to see that the city is made sweeter and cleaner

and more wholesome for those who cannot see to it for themselves. And so, while I don't want to say a single word to detract from the enthusiasm for a greater Cleveland, I do want to put in a word for a better Cleveland. Thank God for it as it is, and its advantages are great. It has the advantage of location, of environment; it has an advantage in the way of churches that have been planted and upheld until this time. Its educational advantages are prominent and grow stronger every year. These are great things, and these are in a way open to rich and poor alike, and all children growing up amongst us can have the advantages of the educational facilities that are ripening in the midst of us. And I am sure that I can see, going back not more than ten years, a marked advance in the interest which is taken by the citizens of our city, especially in our higher education. I can remember when those colleges yonder stood there like so many piles of stone and mortar, and the touch between those institutions and the city was almost as if they hadn't been there. The colleges have moved down to the city and the city has moved out to the colleges and there has been established a bond of union, and the city is beginning to feel a legitimate pride and a better and brighter day is dawning for the city along these lines by reason thereof.

So, when I speak of a better Cleveland I do not mean because it is not already good, but I have never seen the man, however good he was, who might not be better; I have never seen a city however commanding its influence that might not be more so. We are always looking forward to the golden age, and with such advantages as we have, you who can go back to earlier times will take the largest pride in seeing that upon the foundations you have laid these better things are rising, and the horizon that greeted your eyes is widening with the progress of the years, and that not only

are we to have, we hope, a greater Cleveland, but also a better. [Applause.]

The President then announced that the usual hour for a recess had arrived, that dinner would be served in the upper hall, and that at 2 o'clock the meeting would re-assemble.

And such a recess! the members gathering in happy groups, cordially greeting each other and recalling the joys and renewing the recollections of youthful days. This was a reunion long to be remembered.

And the luncheon! it was more than a luncheon; it was a splendid dinner. The long tables in the Army and Navy dining room were spread with pure linen and table ware, and abundantly supplied with the best and greatest variety of edibles of the old and the new style. Mr. Edward Weisgerber certainly did his best.

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### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Shortly before the hour for re-assembling, the seats being well filled, by special request, the venerable "Singing Master," Luther R. Prentiss, 92 years of age, and "Pioneer" Addison, of 77 years, stepped to the front of the stage and sang the old pieces, "New Durham" and "Sherburn," as they used to be sung in the days when log school houses were used for churches, much to the satisfaction of the old people who heard them and joined in singing them years ago, and to the delight of the younger members present.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M., and the Cecilia Club sang "Bluebells of Scotland."

On motion of Mr. John Walworth, the present officers of the Association and the present members of the Executive Committee were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year.

In the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. Solon Burgess, the Treasurer's annual report was read by Mr. Williams, as follows :

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

##### *To the Early Settlers' Association :*

1894.

July 22.	By cash on hand.....	\$164 23	
	“ dues from old members.....	299 00	
	“ fees from new members.....	41 00	
	“ receipts for lunches and Annals.....	46 00	
			\$550 23

#### EXPENSES.

July 25.	To use Army and Navy Hall.....	\$ 25 00	
	Paid janitor.....	5 00	
	To Decorating hall.....	10 00	
	“ A. J. Williams' bill.....	8 67	
	“ W. M. Bayne's bill.....	1 00	
Aug. 1.	“ Arion Quartette bill... ..	20 00	
“ 9.	“ Ed. Weisgerber.....	125 00	
Nov. 1.	“ W. M. Bayne, printing Annals.....	163 26	
1895.			
June 27.	“ Printing circulars.....	2 00	
	“ H. M. Addison, col. 158 members.....	39 50	
July 6.	“ Postage by A. J. Williams.....	1 00	
			\$400 43
	Balance on hand.....		\$149 80

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SOLON BURGESS, Treasurer.

Mrs. W. A. Ingham, President and Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary to the City Centennial Commission, was then introduced by the President, and submitted the following report :

#### MRS. INGHAM'S REPORT.

It has been to me a source of sincere regret not to have been with you at the anniversary when you marched to the Public Square to unveil the statue of Moses Cleaveland, which you had caused to be erected there. It must suffice, now, esteeming it the greatest honor of my life, to come to-



day before the sons and daughters of the noble pioneers that Connecticut sent to the Western Reserve ninety-nine years ago, in order to lay before you my plan—subject to your approval—for the women of Cleveland in celebrating their centennial, not forgetting that it is to the Early Settlers' Association we are indebted for recognition in this great movement. If possible, I would in return lay a coronal of flowers upon each dear gray head in this presence, and trust that during this civic festal year and fifty days we may bring honor for your thought of us, and show that the first woman who came to Cleveland in 1796, Tabitha Cuni Stiles, has not lived in vain.

## WOMAN'S AUXILIARY TO THE CITY CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

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### PROPOSED ORIGINAL PLAN.

I. Illustrated newspaper articles on early Cleveland: its homes, festivities, woman's employments, style of dress, etc., beginning with Christmas, 1895, and continuing throughout 1896.

One of our women is preparing a series of quarter-century parlor lectures on the city's history; we are glad to include this as a whole year arrangement. The present movement is educational and is designed to foster throughout Northern Ohio, during Fall, Winter and Spring, the study of American history.

II. The progress and status of Woman's Work, to be unfolded from January 1st, 1896, through Committees on

- (a) Philanthropy,
- (b) Education,
- (c) Literature,
- (d) Art,
- (e) Professions and Industrial Pursuits.

These departments may present statistics, reports and attractive symposia, with photographs of institutions founded and sustained by women here. It is difficult to illustrate the power, scope and effect of moral forces, systematically developed; to aid this we advise that each Woman's Society have a public day in 1896, on which its work may come before the people.

If the City Commission erects an Exposition Building, we wish in that our Exhibit in Arts and Industries.

III. A true centennial brings together both ends of a century; hence, we call especial attention to this and the next section. During the fifty days' celebration, July 22d through September 10th, 1896, we propose a Woman's Loan Exposition of *Relics*, including antique wedding gowns, rare laces and embroideries, domestic utensils, spinning-wheels and other reminders of pioneer life, and upon its walls, portraits of early settlers. In this project, we invite the co-operation of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the feminine element of the Western Reserve Historical Society. There are relics enough from all sources to stock Grays' Armory. Particularly should we expect one room, or niche, to be the embodiment of ancient fashions, with rag carpet, brass andirons, bellows, candles, snuffers, and grandfather's clock; not omitting the leather latch-string outside the door.

IV. From this exponent of good old times, we hope to step into an apartment, booth, or alcove, with modern interior; a frieze done by our own artists; tables and chairs designed by them; floor covering and draperies to match the beautiful wall, and in sunny corners, Dresden China decorated with flowers and fruits in natural forms, Rookwood potteries and lacquered copper. The possibilities of graduates from the Cleveland School of Art in this direction are not

yet dreamed of by our citizens and need just this opportunity for appreciation.

V. We recommend Old Folks' Concerts, under the direction of Neighbor Powerful Thompson. Our musical societies are invited to produce their best in grand oratorios, triumphant choruses and fascinating solos, requesting the directors hereof to bring sweet sounds from every conceivable instrument—the clavichord of the 18th century to the latest organ with infinitude of stops, not failing to include "Father" Addison's violin.

VI. We desire the co-operation of the daughters and granddaughters of the Early Settlers', as, also, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in a series of Centennial Colonial Teas, given by high-bred dames in continental costume, served by charming young girls in frilled sleeves and fichus, with powdered hair and unrivaled back-combs. We hope to arrange for a number of these tea-parties in various sections of the city, as well as in suburban wards and hamlets.

Nor would we exclude the *fin de siècle* banquet, from whose festal board the "new woman" may talk, grandly, of the 20th century.

May we not also attend spelling schools, husking-frolics, paring-bees, quilting parties and sewing societies, the latter interspersed with venerable dames in cap and spectacles, knitting-work in hand and harmless gossip on their lips?

VII. A perfect system of finance must envelope the whole work; large expense is to be met and heavy surplus left in the Treasury. To ensure a fund with which to begin the enterprise, we ask each reputable woman in the city of Cleveland to contribute one dollar, giving name and address, thus securing membership in the Auxiliary until September 10th, 1896.

Season and single tickets to our Loan Exhibition and Entertainments will, assuredly, be bought by citizens, always liberal toward that which its women project. If the City Council grant \$100,000 to the General Commission, the Woman's Auxiliary will be proud and happy to share the amount. Very soon we shall need to establish a headquarters with telephone and stenographic service. In each ward a book should be opened for enrollment of members. Every step costs, but we are equal to it, if all co-operate. The affairs of the Auxiliary will be most economically administered. After authorized bills are paid, we hope to establish a fund with which to provide a building where associations doing a good literary work may have a home, affording opportunities for intellectual advancement and social recreation to bright women who make the pride and glory of this fair city; not an expensive club-house, but a substantial center, approved by sensible people. For sixty-five years the wealth of our population has been poured out in charity. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been given to reform. Even the Art Loan, two Winters ago, planned and executed, skillfully, by citizens of culture, its proceeds all turned over to Infirmary purposes; our struggling young ladies, under almost insuperable difficulties, still toil on. For ten years I have been associated with women artists on the top floor of City Hall, have seen their youth fade out in the stifling atmosphere of that dingy flat, making beautiful pictures beside windows and under skylights, semi-opaque with the dust of ages. For fifteen years I have seen bands of women who desire to grow, intellectually, wandering homeless from one parlor, or library, to another, meanwhile, cheerfully reading optimistic papers upon nineteenth century topics.

Not for a moment would I depreciate beneficence toward real suffering, nor decrease the number of Homes for the orphan, the aged, the sick, the fallen.

But, after expending a hundred years of sympathy, let us, dear Early Settlers, close our first century in opening channels for money in the direction of help to studious, painstaking girls and women, who cannot fail in making noble returns to the city fostering their aspiration.

Let us begin, now, to place a premium upon industry. Cleveland already owes a debt of gratitude to Mary Scranton Bradford, to Anne Walworth and others of this Association, for the quiet bestowment of many hundreds of dollars in the higher education of girls.

To be brief and direct, this is my ideal of a Woman's Building: It should be in conjunction with, or near, one of our great libraries, located, perhaps, at the intersection of Prospect and Huron streets, on the site of the Old Academy, in which Miss Guilford, Miss Andrews and other noble women have given heroic lives to the profession of teaching. The house must be commodious, roomy. On the ground floor, a repository for the sale of consigned handiwork of a high standard of excellence; on the same floor, salesrooms and offices rented to business women. In the second story should be halls with attached parlors for societies whose names uplift and bring inspiration, having study and superior work for their object; also a large assembly room for lectures and concerts—throughout the whole a social atmosphere. The top floor appropriated to women artists in studios with good light and pure air. All these occupants to pay a modest rental to a board of lady trustees, selected for ability and good management. The building erected and furnished could, with economy, easily pay its running expenses.

Shall we have the dollar from every good woman in Cleveland and in the whole Western Reserve, for membership in the Centennial Auxiliary Commission?

Will our men and women of means sympathize with us



in having a celebration in 1896 that shall be the joy of Ohio? After that is over, as a result, will then be realized the project of a Woman's Building in Greater Cleveland's New Century.

From the Early Settlers we choose the Auxiliary Treasurer and four of the Executive Committee: Mrs. Mary S. Bradford, Mrs. Chas. F. Olney, Miss Anne Walworth, Mrs. Eliza A. Slingluff, Miss Elizabeth Blair.

We ask you to-day to nominate our hundred Vice-Presidents.

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery is selected as Chairman of the Executive Committee; Mrs. Lizzie Hyer Neff and Mrs. Ella Sturtevant Webb are Recording Secretaries. A meeting of seven ladies will be held to-morrow, 23d inst. (at 1:30 P. M. standard) in the "Old Colonial House," at which time and place progress will be made in organization. Every woman who has done efficient service for this city throughout the century must be enrolled in the Commission. All these, and thousands more, please send name, residence and one dollar to our Treasurer, Miss E. Blair, 802 Prospect street.

Mrs. Ingham here read the names of a hundred Vice-Presidents nominated as follows:

Mrs. Mary H. Severance,	Mrs. A. J. Williams,
Mrs. Mary Scranton Bradford,	Mrs. A. H. Norton,
Mrs. Dudley Baldwin,	Mrs. Lucinda Johnson,
Mrs. Wm. Bingham,	Mrs. Susan Gale,
Mary Payne Bingham,	Mrs. D. H. Beckwith,
Mrs. H. K. Cushing,	Mrs. J. Ross,
Mrs. Alex. Sackett,	Mrs. Cordelia Sheldon,
Mrs. Edw. Hunt (daughter of	Linda T. Guilford,
Hon. Harvey Rice),	Mrs. H. E. G. Arey,
Mrs. Edwin Cowles,	Mrs. Cynthia M. King,
Mrs. James Barnett,	Mrs. Wm. T. Smith,
Mrs. J. A. Harris,	Miss Lydia Cahoon,



Miss Mary J. Blair,  
Mrs. Mary S. Cary,  
Mrs. T. D. Crocker,  
Mrs. J. V. N. Yates,  
Mrs. Edward Lewis,  
Mrs. Clinton Taylor,  
Mrs. S. Witt,  
Mrs. Geo. Benedict,  
Mrs. Chas. Brayton,  
Mrs. Geo. Deming,  
Mrs. J. F. Pankhurst,  
Mrs. Geo. F. Marshall,  
Mrs. E. Nicholson,  
Mrs. H. Lower,  
Mrs. Eleanor Seymour,  
Mrs. J. H. Sargent,  
Mrs. D. P. Rhodes,  
Mrs. C. L. Russell,  
Mrs. Mary H. Degnon,  
Mrs. Mary H. Castle,  
Mrs. Emeline Bolton,  
Mrs. James Fitch,  
Mrs. Martha C. Ford,  
Mrs. Lewis Burton,  
Mrs. W. B. Smith,  
Mrs. J. K. Brainard,  
Mrs. G. W. Jones,  
Mrs. Wm. Bowler,  
Mrs. Louisa Southworth,  
Mrs. J. Worley,  
Mrs. Peet-Hough,  
Mrs. M. C. Worthington,  
Mrs. H. B. Hurlburt,  
Mrs. Jas. H. Hoyt,

Mrs. N. B. Prentice,  
Mrs. A. Stone,  
Mrs. Caroline Scovill Bemis,  
Mrs. Peter Neff,  
Mrs. Jeannette M. Pelton,  
Mrs. T. Emerson,  
Mrs. S. C. Moore,  
Mrs. Laura Anthony,  
Mrs. C. C. McNeil,  
Mrs. Mary A. Malone,  
Mrs. Edwin R. Perkins,  
Mrs. J. A. Garfield,  
Mrs. Emma D. Freeman,  
Mrs. John C. Hale,  
Mrs. Susan C. Hale,  
Mrs. Edw. Jones,  
Mrs. Geo. Wyman,  
Mrs. L. Prentiss,  
Mrs. Geo. Gardner,  
Mrs. Carrie Y. Abbott,  
Mrs. E. C. Pechin,  
Mrs. R. P. Ranney,  
Mrs. S. M. Kimball,  
Mrs. R. P. Wade,  
Mrs. H. Chisholm,  
Mrs. W. H. Doan,  
Mrs. Heman Oviatt,  
Mrs. C. Barteau,  
Mrs. Geo. T. Chapman,  
Mrs. Carolyn Pease Cutter,  
Mrs. Geo. Presley,  
Mrs. Sarah Branch,  
Mrs. Emily S. Buffett,  
Mrs. Lydia Hadlow,

Mrs. R. C. Parsons,	Mrs. N. C. Brewer,
Mrs. E. Farmer,	Mrs. N. Purdy,
Mrs. F. W. Pelton,	Mrs. Mary J. Canfield,
Mrs. F. S. Pelton,	Mrs. Eliza Glasier,
Mrs. Jemima H. Hoadley,	Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller.

At the close of her address, Mrs. Ingham moved the election of the hundred ladies whose names she had read as Vice-Presidents of the Women's Auxiliary.

The motion was seconded.

President Parsons suggested that additional power be given to the ladies to add to the list such names as they saw fit.

An amendment to that effect was made to the motion, and the motion as amended was unanimously carried, and the President declared the ladies named duly elected Vice-Presidents.\*

Hon. A. J. Williams then read the following letters of regret and explanation :

FLORENCE, COLO., July 19, 1895.

*Col. R. C. Parsons, President Early Settlers' Association,  
Cleveland, Ohio:*

MY DEAR COL.:—Yours of a recent date inviting me to speak briefly at your next anniversary was forwarded to me here, and I beg to say, that while urgent engagements prevent my attendance on the occasion named, I trust the invitation may stand good for another year, as I shall then hope to be able to respond. It would at any time afford me very great satisfaction to personally testify to the Association my great esteem and sincere affection for its entire membership.

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\* As the organization represented by Mrs. Ingham is auxiliary to the Cleveland Centennial Commission, and, as the Early Settlers' Association has no power or authority over the same, or in the choice or election of the officers of such Auxiliary, the action taken above cannot be regarded as an election, but simply as an approval of the selection of Vice-Presidents named. A. J. WILLIAMS, Chairman Ex. Committee.

Hoping that the anniversary now so near at hand may be one of unusual enjoyment, I remain,

Very truly yours,

JOHN COON.

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LAKESIDE, O., July 20, 1895.

*Hon. R. C. Parsons :*

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I had intended leaving for Cleveland to-day so as to be with you and the Old Settlers' Association meeting Monday, but an acute attack of an old trouble on part of Mrs. L. will prevent me from being with you. I regret this more than you can, and you and the Old Settlers have my kindest regards.

Very truly yours,

A. W. LAMSON.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 20, 1895.

*Hon. R. C. Parsons, City :*

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Referring to your polite invitation extended to me to deliver an address before the "Old Settlers' Association," which meets, I believe, next Monday, I have this to say: I have had forced upon me, in the last two weeks, some special business connected with the improvement of our postal service, which is still before me and which has occupied my entire time and energy since our interview, which has rendered it utterly impossible for me to give any time or attention to the preparation of such an address as I should like to deliver on such an occasion.

I beg, therefore, to inform you that I shall not be able to deliver the address as proposed, and it is quite possible that I may not be able to be personally present at the meeting.

Thanking you for the honor of suggesting my name in

connection with the interesting event, and regretting the conditions which have influenced me in the determination to which I have come, and hoping that on a future occasion I may have the privilege of redeeming my promise, I subscribe myself with expressions of sincere personal regard,

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN C. HUTCHINS.

President Parsons then said: I have the great pleasure of introducing to you an old-time patriot, whom I know you will all welcome and gladly hear, the Hon. W. W. Armstrong, better known in early life as the editor of the *Plain Dealer*.

#### MAJOR ARMSTRONG'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The first time that I ever had the honor of seeing you was when you were a good deal younger and not much handsomer man, when you were presiding over the House of Representatives in Columbus. And here is the Chairman of your Executive Committee, whom I have had the honor of knowing for forty years, and when I first knew him he had gray hair, and it has now turned black. (Just here Mr. Williams, with his usual gravity, remarked that when he first knew Major Armstrong, he, the Major, painted his hair and beard with the favorite *red war paint* of the Iroquois, and he has been on the war path ever since.) I also see my friend Mr. Marshall, who once was gray but he is now almost bald. What connection there is between the disappearance of his hair and a barber shop I can't tell. The President asked me if this desk was too high for me. It reminded me of a little minister who went to deliver an address in the pulpit of a long-legged minister. He put a stool in the pulpit, and when the little fellow got up and read his hymn and offered his prayer, the stool slipped and

he went out of sight. He got up on his feet again and got up on his stool and he said, "Brethren, my sermon will be preached to-day from the words, 'Be not afraid, it is I.'"

Now, I am very sorry to admit it, but advancing age brings gray hair and poor eye-sight. I am a newspaper man, and I am going to take the privilege which a newspaper man always has of reading what I am going to say. I can make a better speech with a tablet of paper before me and a pencil in my hand than I can facing an audience. So I have determined to follow my friend Mrs. Ingham's example and read what I have to say. I am gratified to be present upon this occasion, to look again in the faces of the pioneer mothers, fathers and their descendants of the Western Reserve. Without resorting to flattery, I desire to-day to say as long as the rain falls and the sky arches above us, the memory of the pioneers will ever be cherished and remembered. If you will excuse me, I will not follow the old trail, the well-beaten path, and tell you about the howl of the wolf, the scream of the panther, and the deviltry of the red man, for I never saw but one wolf at large in my life, and that was when I was crossing the Sierra Nevada mountains in California, and the way he skedaddled when our stage driver discharged a pistol at him indicated that even the wolf had a certain degree of 19th century intelligence, and thought it was better for him to be out of the range of modern inventions. As for the Indians, I can hardly appreciate the character of the Tecumsehs, the Logans, and other chiefs who troubled the frontiersman, after having looked at greasy samples in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, at Chicago, and seeing groups of them gathered on the line of the Pacific Railroad, examining closely the empty cans and flasks thrown out of the cars by the passengers. They were looking for both nutriment and stimulant. Indians and wolves have about fulfilled their mission, and are being gathered to



their fathers very rapidly in the remote West. The teeth of the modern wolf are covered with gold plate, and the Indian who is most dangerous now-a-days wears a dress coat and has his tent in Wall street.

We have all heard of the troubles of the pioneers. Electricity, gasoline, oil, steam, have taken place of the pine-knots and dipped candles of the log cabin and the humble abode of the pioneer, and yet these modern improvements are more dangerous to the living Clevelander than was the red man and the wolf to our pioneers. Man or woman, boy or girl, have to be as keen in sight, and as spry in action, in crossing our streets, in order that they may not with the angels stand, as was the hunter of pioneer days when in search of bear, deer, or the scalp of the red man; or the pioneer mother, in keeping the red fox from making dangerous raids on the brood of chickens which she depended upon for "broils" and frys. In fact, every age has given its people trouble, and there were ages before any pioneer came to the Western Reserve. Alexander the Great had his troubles, when he wept that there were "no more worlds to conquer," and drank himself to death in wine not probably as good as that made at Dover Bay or the Lake Erie Islands, and it is clear that they had no Keeley Cure in Alexander's day, or the young man might have been saved. Didn't Christopher Columbus have his troubles? Did not mutinous sailors, disastrous storms annoy him, which were nothing to the trouble he had with Ferdinand and Isabella, to whom he presented a continent, full of precious metals, and no necessity of any 16 to 1 arrangement to equalize the white and yellow metal. Every nation has had its trouble. Our trouble with England was the occasion originally of the exodus of people from the East to the Reserve and the fire-lands. Our forefathers had to fight English and their allies for seven years before they accomplished that freedom that made us a



Nation, the greatest in the world, and whose perpetuity caused the greatest civil war ever known to history, in order that its flag might forever wave over its rebellious sons. Franklin, Morse, Fulton, Brush, and Edison, the most distinguished of American inventors, had trouble, and were called "cranks" by eight out of nine people, because of their "advanced ideas." They brought steam and electricity into daily and practical use, and all of the advantages given us by these "cranks" have been enjoyed by our good people. The pioneer encountered hardships, but they braved them because they knew that naturally they were bettering their own condition and that of their posterity. Many of them have lived to see the great wonders of the age, and to bless God that He had spared them to see what he had wrought, in His infinite wisdom, through the brain of man.

Who is there that can say that the young people of to-day have more fun in their social gatherings, at their balls, waltzing the two step, than did the young folks of the old pioneers when they danced the Virginia Reel, Money Musk, or spinned "down the center Betty?" Didn't the boys have corn-huskings, corn-roastings? Didn't they go to the "quilting bees," where gossip prevailed, and where jollity and mirth was as tuneful as the twittering of the birds on the trees. Perhaps the lyceum, the theater, the lecture room, and the opera, are necessities in the artificial society which prevails, but do they give the intimate companionship of the past, the utter unselfishness, when sympathy with each other, and willingness to do for a friend, were universal. But how many that have lived for many long years when you think of the disappointments, the unfulfilled hopes, the ambitions blasted, would be anxious to take another journey on the road of life? How many of us can look back and see what great failures the lives of many of our friends, and perhaps ourselves, have been? If it was not for

facing the inevitable ; if it were not for the dread of " flying from the ills we have to the ills we know not of," how many would willingly undergo the sorrows, ills and discomforts of a race with their fellow men ?

And, as we go through the life that has been forced upon us, a life not of our own seeking, it is well to make the best of it, bear its burdens bravely and nobly, and place our reliance upon that Eternal Power in whose kindness and justice and love we are taught to rely.

If I had time, I would like to revert to the many changed customs in our society, brought on by modern inventions ; of the " bloomer " on the bicycle ; of the woman who has advanced thoughts, who is willing to go to the ballot-box, who is ready to go to the bar, to the court room, or stenographers, type-writers,—of the many new avenues for livelihood opened to the children of the pioneers, and yet, with the new women came new habits which in no way affect their purity or their womanliness. The ladies of to-day have " advanced ideas," it is true, but they are intelligent, and are far in advance of the wife of an early Governor of Tennessee. He was from the " cracker " and mountain regions. By walking and riding, he finally got to a town where he took the cars for Nashville. He finally wrote his wife to come and join him. She complied, and got as far as where there were railroad facilities. When she saw the cars and heard the shriek of the locomotive, she wouldn't go any further. The Governor's brother, who accompanied her, telegraphed him that " Betsy won't go any further ; she's afraid of the cars." The Governor telegraphed back, " Blindfold her, Ben, durn her, and back her on," and that's the way he got her to the capital. Our women of to-day are not afraid of the cars, the bicycle, or of their husbands, and they needn't be backed on even, to go to the polls and vote for one of their own sex.

Permit me, ladies and gentlemen, in closing, to introduce to you a brief poem, written by Eugene Field, of the *Chicago News*, a friend of mine, as one eminently fit for the hour and time :

## BY THE WAY.

OLD TIMES, OLD FRIENDS, OLD LOVE.

*[Eugene Field in Chicago News.]*

There are no days like the good old days—

    The days when we were youthful!

When humankind were pure of mind

    And speech and deeds were truthful ;

Before a love for sordid gold

    Became man's ruling passion,

And before each dame and maid became

    Slave to the tyrant fashion !

There are no girls like the good old girls—

    Against the world I'd stake 'em !

As buxom and smart and clean of heart

    As the Lord knew how to make 'em !

They were rich in spirit and common sense,

    And piety all supportin' ;

They could bake and brew, and had taught school, too,

    And they made the likeliest courtin' !

There are no boys like the good old boys—

    When *we* were boys together !

When the grass was sweet to the brown bare feet

    That dimpled the laughing heather ;

When the pewee sung to the summer dawn

    Of the bee in the billowy clover.

Or down by the mill the whip-poor-will

    Echoed his night song over.

There is no love like the good old love—

    The love that mother gave us !

We are old, old men, yet we pine again

    For that precious grace—God save us !

So we dream and dream of the good old times,

    And our hearts grow tender, fonder,

As those dear old dreams bring soothing gleams

    Of heaven away off yonder.

Mr. Armstrong's paper was received with warm applause. President Parsons then called out Dr. William M. Briggs, of Lorain County, who spoke as follows :

### DR. BRIGGS' ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We frequently hear a great deal of great men. My idea is that there are as many great women in the world as men, or perhaps more. In respect to character, the women of the generations that have come up since the advent of the early pioneers in this country have perhaps done more to prepare the way for our present prosperity and happiness. It required no little courage on the part of those pioneers to turn away from their New England homes, from their friends, from old associations, from the graves of their fathers, and turn their faces to the distant wilderness, venturing whatever of fortune or misfortune might await them in its gloomy depths. Their life was a life of trial, it was a reality, a tremendous reality, a reality in regards to burden, a reality as regards their privations, as regards their profits, as regards their losses. It was an age of downright hard work, and the women of that age did their full share of it. (Applause.) The women then as now had the truest idea of what the home ought to be. She was more deeply exercised in regard to it, she did more to make it, and was consequently more deeply under the influence of nervous tension. Her mind was more deeply interested in all the matters pertaining to the household. How she worked, how she contrived, how she calculated, how she improvised, how brain and heart and nerve were taxed in order to make the most of her limited resources, her limited means! How often, my friends, the mother kneeling by the cradle at midnight, listening to the moanings of her suffering child as they

mingled with the moanings of the forest, and for the old faces, for the old places, for the sympathy of the old home, she who more deeply felt her isolation and loneliness in the wilderness, who more keenly missed the old friends and the affections of the old homestead, often displayed the greater courage amid peril and misfortune, standing bravely by her husband, seconding his efforts, encouraging his work, strengthening his hand and his heart for labor, contributing in every way that woman's wit and genius could devise in carrying forward his success. In the exercise of all those qualities needed for success in that early time, she suffered no disparagement beside her husband. Sacrifices were made, self-denials were practiced, obstacles were overcome, that their children might have advantages that were denied to them. For this they labored, for this their life became a grand success. There was joy and hope in the wilderness, joy and hope and love, notwithstanding all its perils, its privations, and misfortunes. To some of you, how vividly those early scenes are recalled to-day! The old cabin, with its stick chimney, its puncheon floor, the venison hanging above the floor, the door swinging on wooden hinges, the gun on wooden hooks, the gourd, and the thousand and one things that we have not to-day, how vividly these things return to us as we think of the lives of those who laid the foundation for our present happiness! At evening, perhaps after a hard day's work, the household is still busy, the man, perhaps sitting in the corner, braiding a lash, the mother bringing out the wheel and hour by hour listening to its hum, while her heart is in the haunts of her childhood. The amenities of life, though not so formal or polished, perhaps, as those of the present day, were just as hearty and just as sincere. Mutual aid was a necessity; benefits and privileges were cheerfully shared. The stranger was always welcomed; it is wonderful how many persons one of those log houses



used to accommodate. One, in a locality which became very dear to me in after life, is said to have accommodated thirty persons in one night. I don't mean to underrate the hospitality of our citizens to-day; but if we are more hospitable, more sociable, more careful in regard to each other's interests, it is because we inherit from these grand old men and women these qualities of mind and heart.

We do not long for the past; we do not long for the conditions that have long since passed away. We do appreciate most fully the wonderful development of the present day, our wonderful advantages, our wonderful privileges, the improvements that have been made—all the agencies and all the influences that have been operative in developing the highest type of true manhood and true womanhood, those strong, earnest, burden-bearing, responsibility-sharing men and women who to-day make our civilization the grandest civilization on the face of the earth.

Just one thought more. Telegraphs, telephones and railroads have changed the character of the American people; they have set life in a higher gear—geared us to higher pitch. We talk too fast, travel too fast, live too fast, and we are dying too fast. We do not long for those old times; we highly prize our present advantages. It is well for us, however, to take a more dignified and steady gait, profiting by all the advantages and all the improvements and all that is valuable in our way. (Applause.)

On motion of Mr. A. J. Williams, the Association tendered a vote of thanks to Mrs. Ingham, Major Armstrong and Dr. Briggs for their addresses.

Mr. Williams moved that Dr. William N. Briggs, of Lorain County, be elected an honorary member of the Association. Under the rules of the Association, the nomination of Dr. Briggs was referred to the Executive Committee, to be reported upon at the next annual meeting.



President Parsons then said: I notice in the audience a gentleman whom you all know, and whom I know you would all like to hear. We do not want to tire you, because we want you all to come to the centennial next year. I want Mr. W. S. Kerruish to come up and say a few words to you; I see him in the audience.

Mr. Kerruish came forward to the platform and spoke as follows:

### MR. KERRUISH'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I certainly am not in the condition of that man of whom I have heard spoken, who was invited one time to make a few remarks and in the first place made an apology for his being called upon unprepared and said that he would be compelled to make his remarks extemporaneously and thereupon proceeded at once to take a manuscript from his pocket to read. I am not like that person exactly, although I can say with all truthfulness that I was not expecting to make a speech here. If the President is commencing at the lower end of the Executive Committee to call for speeches, I expect him to go backwards all the way through; it would not be fair to do otherwise.

With nothing in the world here to say, I have just one thought that I wish to impress upon the officers of this Association and the members of this Association, that I see here to-day in such large numbers. I am afraid we do not all of us appreciate the importance of this Old Settlers' Association. If you will think of it for a moment you can not help but be convinced of the fact that these Early Settlers' meetings, if they were employed properly, and if there were some additional steps taken towards gathering up the early facts and reminiscences connected with the early history of this community, would be some of the greatest things for the history of future times that could possibly be imagined.

To illustrate, for instance, only yesterday the grandson of an old gentleman called upon me at my house to request me to be here early this morning, in order that I might see his grandfather, who was going to attend the Old Settlers' meeting for the first time. I know the old gentleman. He says he is ninety-nine years of age. He lived in the township in which I was born. He lives now out in Newburgh; I saw him last Winter. He is in the preservation of his faculties to a wonderful degree. His locomotion is somewhat impaired; his hearing is good, his sight is good, his memory is first rate; he is full of reminiscence and anecdote. "Now," he says, "I hear you have an Old Settlers' Association, and I want to attend it." Unfortunately, I could not come this morning to see him and I learn that he is not here. I venture there are not many people in this audience who know of the fact of his existence; my old friend Prentiss here says that he does. By the by, Mr. Prentiss is the first man I ever knew. The old man of whom I am speaking, said, "eighty-three years ago I ran away from my master, with whom I was learning a trade in Nova Scotia." He was apprenticed to somebody and he didn't like the style of his master and so he ran away to his native place in Vermont. Now he is living at a green old age. He told me of something I didn't know about; said he, "I remember the time when Uncle Sam had a little fort up there where the city of Chicago now is, and I with a lot of other mad-caps embarked on a little schooner, the home port of which was Cleveland at that time, and we started up to furnish that little fort provisions. We put it off just as late as possible and on our way back we got frozen in at the Islands, and some of us had to eat our boots before we got back to Cleveland." Many other anecdotes he told me about the olden time. Such things as those and others of a different character, but con-

nected with the early settlement of this country, is to me the most interesting reading I can find.

Now, to make applicable what I am saying here by way of illustration of this old gentleman, if some pains were taken by us, by the officers of this Association, and there are gentlemen and ladies here connected with this Association who know any amount of such things, histories that are in the hands of people of this county, in the years to come, these things, which are fast fading away, will be of the very utmost importance. They are the things that will make up a history that will be interesting reading for those that will succeed us fifty years hence.

There is just one thought that occurs to me further. I believe I ought to apologize for not having given more attention to these things. And that thought is this, and it is a sad matter, that of those persons that I saw first at these meetings, how many of them are here no more! They suggest these lines:

“Time rolls his ceaseless course. The race of yore,  
Who danced our infancy upon their knee,  
And told our marvelling boyhood legends store,  
Of their strange ventures happ'd by land or sea,  
How are they blotted from the things that be!”

I see the Old Settlers' Association is going to help on this matter of greater Cleveland, and this matter happily suggested by Dr. Haydn this morning of a cleaner and better Cleveland. (Applause.)

President Parsons then said: I want to congratulate you before you separate, that this has been the largest, the most influential and the most interesting meeting this Society has ever held. (Applause.) And when my Brother Williams says that he is afraid that the Early Settlers' Association is on its way to extinction, I want to say that I think it is like the full orb'd sun—it is going to shine on and shine

on for a long time, and every single place that is left vacant in one year, we are going to have some other pioneer fill it, because, as Dr. Haydn says, we are all pioneers. A man who has reached forty years is a pioneer in his way, and he comes to join the great procession that has gone before.

Thanking you all for your attendance and hoping that you will be spared to be here another year, we will all join in singing "America," and bid one another good-bye.

The Cecelia Club then sang "America," the audience joining in the chorus.

At the close of the singing, Rev. Lathrop Cooley pronounced the benediction and the meeting adjourned.

## Sketches of Deceased Members.

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[The sketches here given, save those designated as "For the Annals," are taken from the newspapers of Cleveland.]

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REV. LEWIS BURTON, D. D.,

LATE CHAPLAIN OF THE EARLY SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

[*Written for the Annals.*]

The Rev. Dr. Lewis Burton naturally became an early resident of the Western Reserve. His great-great-grandfather, Solomon Burton, settled in Stratford, Connecticut, and, on August 1st, 1687, married there Mercy, daughter of Jeremiah Judson. Their third son, Judson, married, in Stratford, Eunice, youngest daughter of Benjamin Lewis, the first of that name in that town. Thence, it may be supposed, came Lewis Burton's Christian name. Judson's son Silas married Mary Benjamin, also of Stratford. John, the second son of Silas and Mary Benjamin Burton, and Hannah, daughter of George Miller, were the parents of the subject of our sketch. They removed from Winsted, Litchfield County, Connecticut, to Erie County, Pennsylvania, in the Fall of 1811. And on July 3d, 1815, Lewis Burton was born, four miles south of the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, upon an estate which is still in the hands of the children of his brother John.

Lewis Burton chose for his career the path over which his oldest brother, William Miller Burton, was already pur-



suing his life-work. This brother was a Professor in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., when Lewis graduated from it, in 1837, with the highest honors in the gift of the faculty and his fellow students. An inherited spiritual-mindedness, fostered by the pious influences of his home, gave him a natural bent toward the ministry. And July 27th, 1847, he was again brought into close connection with his reverend brother, by becoming his successor in the charge of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in Ohio City, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

This parish was at the time the only one in what is now known as the West and South Sides of Cleveland. Its Rector's jurisdiction extended to Parma, on the south, and to Rocky River on the west, some seven miles from the church in each direction. Under Dr. Burton's wise and energetic ministry, the parent church enjoyed a steady and healthy advance in spiritual and temporal concerns. So that a fire, which partially destroyed it in 1866, seemed a providential opportunity for rebuilding it in modern style and with double the seating capacity. The total cost of \$32,000 was covered by pledges, chiefly through Dr. Burton's personal influence and exertions; and all of the indebtedness, save \$1,100, had been cancelled when he resigned the parish. The list of communicants had also received a net increase from 68 to 330.

Meanwhile, Dr. Burton's services had by no means been confined to the immediate neighborhood of St. John's Church, situated on Church street, between Pearl and Hanover. In Parma, in what was known as the "James Neighborhood,"—a settlement of thrifty Irish farmers of that name,—a monthly service was held by him and a Sunday-school of fifty pupils sustained. The cottage-meeting was an instrumentality much employed by him for carrying the Gospel and the Church to outlying homes. Finally, the



growth of the city southward and westward called for the establishment of organized churches in both these directions. And such was Dr. Burton's missionary zeal\* that, by 1870, two chapels met this opportunity, one situated on Vega avenue, on the South Side, and known as "All Saints'," the other located on Franklin avenue, corner of Liberty street, and called "St. Mark's."

When, on August 1st, 1871, Dr. Burton resigned St. John's, after a continued pastorate there of twenty-four years, he seemed to be divinely called to develop these missions into self-supporting parishes. This he had accomplished for "All Saints'," when, on August 1st, 1875, he resigned charge of it. He left it free from debt, its building consecrated, its organization perfect and all its prospects bright. Thenceforth he devoted the chief part of the remainder of his ministry to St. Mark's. During this same period he also took charge of Ascension Chapel, formerly a mission of Trinity Church, situated on the Detroit Road, west of the city. He organized it into a parish, and, in connection with St. Mark's, served as its rector two and one-half years.

No sooner was St. Mark's out of debt than enlargement of its church building was necessary. Nor did his labors for St. Mark's cease even after his advancing years led him to retire from its charge and he had been elected its Rector Emeritus. His large experience, fine business judgment and wide acquaintance and influence were freely devoted, in co-operation with his successor and with the vestry of the parish, to making the arrangements and securing the funds for the handsome and commodious edifice which now crowns the spot on which he planted the first seed of the mission.

Indeed, until his last illness, it was never practically true of him that he had retired from the *active* ministry.

He officiated with more or less regularity at St. Thomas', Berea, Ohio; at St. Paul's, Dedham, Mass., during the illness of his son-in-law, Rev. A. M. Backus; and in Emmanuel, St. Paul's, and the Good Shepherd Churches, Cleveland.

The record of the pastoral offices performed by him during his forty-seven years of Cleveland ministry embraces 1,285 baptisms, 457 confirmations, 951 communicants added new or by transfer, 878 marriages, and 1,384 burials. Of these, 25 baptisms, 76 marriages, and 150 burials belong to the period after April 1st, 1887, when he had resigned the Rectorship of St. Mark's. And every year which prolonged his ministry beyond that of any of his contemporaries laid upon him an ever heavier burden of the sorrows and needs, and fortunately of the joys also, of the masses outside every church. So that, in a sense beyond that in which the expression was applied to him as a "Father of the Protestant Episcopal Church," in that community, he was the "Apostle of the West Side."

Recognizing his ability and fidelity, his Bishops and the Diocesan Conventions and institutions appointed him to many offices of the highest trust and honor. In his last Convention address, referring to the death of Dr. Burton, Bishop Leonard said, "He had been one of the most conspicuous, as well as one of the most valued clergymen of this State. Beautiful and venerable in his personality, he was thoughtful, careful and well-learned as a theologian—always a prominent figure in what was known as the Evangelical School in the Church. His conclusions were based upon those great foundation doctrines of Christianity: the Incarnation and Atonement of Our Lord. He was a champion for a pure Faith, and an enemy of what is spurious and false in theology. He was a pious man, a plain, effective preacher, and a beloved pastor to his flock. He was a gen-

erous man, and gave abundantly, not alone of his time and himself, but of the worldly goods with which he was possessed."

Dr. Burton was married July 8th, 1841, in Petersburg, Columbiana County, Ohio, to Miss Jane Wallace, daughter of the Hon. James Wallace, of that town, and sister of the Rev. John S. Wallace, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and of the late Mrs. Eliza Jennings and Mrs. Minerva Wetmore, of Cleveland. She shared in all the varied experiences that checker a minister's lot, and to her unfailing sympathy and wisely directed help Dr. Burton himself attributed no small share of what he had been able to accomplish. His widow and their two daughters, Mrs. Amelia Wallace Leslie and Mrs. Eliza Jennings Backus, still reside in Cleveland. Their only son, Rev. Lewis William Burton, is Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Burton's death occurred October 9th, 1894, when he was in his eightieth year, after a painful illness of six months, precipitated by officiating at a burial in the country in the blustering weather of the preceding April. The large attendance, both of clergy and of people from all churches and classes at his funeral, attested his popularity. His body lies in Lake View Cemetery, almost beneath the shadow of the Garfield monument.

In his remarks at the funeral, the Rev. Dr. Bates, of St. Paul's Church, singled out universal faithfulness as the pre-eminent and dominant trait in Dr. Burton's character. The Rev. Mr. Hall, in his memorial sermon at St. Mark's on the following Sunday, likened his staunch, unswerving steadfastness to the Island of Gibraltar in Lake Erie. The writer of this sketch knows no one to whom Spurgeon's figure can be more applicable than to the Rev. Dr. Lewis Burton. Speaking of certain pillars in St. Mark's, Venice, the great London divine said, "These are of alabaster, a substance firm

and durable as granite, and yet transparent, so that the light glows through them. Behold an emblem of what all true pillars of the Church should be—firm in their faith, and transparent in their character; men of simple mould, ignorant of tortuous and deceptive ways, and yet men of strong will, not readily to be led aside or bent from their uprightness.”

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### CHARLES PEASE.

[*For the Annals.*]

At the ripe age of four-score-and-four, another member passes away, in the person of Charles Pease, Esq. For more than sixty years Mr. Pease has been identified with the interests of the Western Reserve, most of which time has been in the city of Cleveland. He was the son of Judge Calvin Pease, and was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, February 9th, 1811, and passed out of life on the 30th of March, 1895, thus ending a life of more than eighty-four years. Sixty years and more ago Mr. Pease came to Cleveland and became engaged in the dry goods house of McNeil & Co., acting as book-keeper; later on he returned to Warren, and for a time followed similar occupations until a project developed to construct a line of railway from the northeast portion of the State towards the southwest, the name of which was “The Clinton Air Line.” He became the Secretary and Treasurer of the road and opened his office at Hudson, through which town the road was to pass. A vast amount of grading and bridging was completed on the line, but misfortune and failure overtaking the enterprise, Mr. Pease at once found other labors suited to his tastes and removed to Cleveland, and was made Secretary of the Mahoning Valley Railway, retaining the position

many years after the road was leased to the Pennsylvania Line.

It is needless to make mention of the well-known standing this venerable citizen maintained in a community where he was so well and familiarly known as in this. His entire life was one of well articulated integrity and unselfish generosity; his intercourse with the world proved him to be a special advocate of the prosperity and happiness of every living creature, and his sympathetic heart went out for the suffering of any creature, and his hand was ever ready to alleviate any coming to his knowledge. An intelligent and ardent admirer of Nature, there was but little of animated nature or vegetable life but he held a knowledge in some form, and his anathema has been often sounded against the greedy poachers, who despoil the woods and fields of their plumage and song birds, in order to get gain, even should they extinguish the race. Although an extremely gallant and courtly man, Mr. Pease has been known to approach ladies whose hats are adorned with the bright feathers of birds to beg of them not to encourage the killing of our beautiful songsters, for their plumage has never added beauty to any woman, much less to the one he addressed.

Mr. Pease's long association with that great philosopher and naturalist, Professor Kirtland (his father-in-law), was an aid to his well-stored knowledge of animate and inanimate matter.

The friends of Mr. Pease have the pleasing satisfaction to know that the last days of his life were in the old home-  
stead of "WHIP-POOR-WILL," in Lakewood, adjoining the city of Cleveland, where he maintained his cheerful good humor, clothed in his right mind, and surrounded by his family, with all the care that kind children and grandchildren, with great grandchildren by his side, he passed quietly away.



It may not be out of place here to say that Mr. Pease for many years of his later life had held to the opinion that after the living principle leaves the body it does not end that intangible something that cannot be destroyed, but will live on forever in some form and possibly be enabled to communicate with others so intelligibly that all may understand. Is there any who would object, if such things be true?

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### WILLIAM V. CRAW.

[ *For the Annals.* ]

Mr. William V. Craw took up his residence in Cleveland during the Spring of 1832, thereby completing fully sixty-three years of continued residence among our people. Accompanied by James M. Craw, his father, and brother, the three at once engaged in contracting and building. There are yet remaining a number of brick blocks and residences that were the work of their hands.

In the early years of Mr. Craw's residence here, there was none more energetic in the line of municipal progress or in political movements than he. When it was proposed to ask the Legislature for a city charter, none labored more energetically for its accomplishment than the Craws, and at the first charter election, W. V. Craw was chosen as one of its most active councilmen. Being an ardent Democrat at the time of his election, his efforts to shape the politics of the government proved successful for many years, and the name of Craw was so allied to the Democracy that they were regarded as inseparable.

Mr. Craw was deserving of great credit for his labors to make the common schools conform to the new conditions of things in the city by introducing proper legislation to bring the subject before the council.



In later years, new fields were open to his ambition, and the lake fisheries engaged his attention during a portion of his later life, and finally lapsing into a wholesale commission business, from thence into the position of City Weigher, when his advanced age compelled him to retire from any and all active pursuits. He finally passed out of life on the 6th day of May, 1895, at the ripe age of eighty-five years.

Mr. Craw leaves a wife, two sons and two daughters. One daughter, Mrs. Dr. John Gill, resides in Cleveland and has three children; the other daughter is Mrs. ——— Smith, of Denver, Colorado.

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### DR. HENRY PARKER.

Henry Parker, M. D., died at his home in Berea, on Thursday evening, September 20th, 1894, being in his seventy-first year. His life has been identified with the history of Berea and the county for so long that he was one of the well-known citizens of this vicinity.

His funeral occurred at his late home on Sunday, September 30, at 1 P. M. The services were in keeping with his life—a simple prayer by Dr. F. M. Warner, President of Baldwin University. For three hours before the service, his remains lay in state and were looked upon for the last time by many old friends. The floral pieces were a pillow, a medicine case and roses from the Women's Relief Corps. Below we give an outline of his life as taken from the history of Cuyahoga County.

Henry Parker, M. D., was born in Brunswick, Medina County, Ohio, April 8th, 1824. His father, Henry Parker, was a native of Wallingford, Conn., where he was born, June 4th, 1792, and lived there until 1815, when he emigrated to Ohio. During the trip from the East, he made

the acquaintance of Miss Melinda Harvey, and they were married on March 16th, 1816, being the first white couple to be married in Brunswick township. He died in 1826. Some years after, the widow married Abraham Coyne, of Strongsville, and removed her family to that place in 1830.

In early life, Dr. Parker assisted his father in his grist-mill and obtained such education as was possible in the district schools. For years he planned to be able to get outside of the surroundings which seemed to bound the horizon of his labors, and finally, after teaching school and engaging in other labors, managed to secure enough to commence the study of medicine. He commenced his studies in 1846, and graduated from the American Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1854, since which time he has been in constant practice, at Berea and the surrounding townships.

In 1871, he joined the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, and in 1879 was elected its President. He was a delegate to the first Free Soil National Convention, and from the birth of the Republican party has been found in its ranks. Never a seeker for political preferment, he has yet held many village and township offices, and filled his position with honor, and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

During the days of the underground railway, he was an active worker, and carried hundreds of loads of slaves from Strongsville to Cleveland.

In 1862, he was appointed by Dr. J. S. Newberry, of Cleveland (who was General Manager of the Sanitary Commission), as Camp and Hospital Inspector, receiving his commission from Edwin M. Stanton and Surgeon General Hammond. This was a position of great moment to the soldiers in the field. His commission was broad enough to cover all the ground necessary. While he wore no uniform, yet his papers outranked a great many, as it called on all officers and enlisted men to give to the bearer all the assist-

ance in their power in the performance of his duty. It was his duty to inspect all hospitals and camps in his district, and report direct to the Secretary of War. These reports were compared with similar reports sent from regimental or brigade headquarters, and resulted many times in making changes which were in the interest of the common soldiers. Having no "red tape" to contend with, he could be perfectly independent in his work. He filled this position for three years, winning the praise of the privates, and the esteem and confidence of officers and Government officials.

His district was in Western Virginia, and was with the Army of the Cumberland and the Fourteenth Army Corps under General Sherman.

He was the principal agent in the organization of the Berea Savings and Loan Association, of which he was made President, and afterward, in company with his son, became the sole owner of the bank building and business. He was shrewd in business matters, but strictly honest, and considered in every case his word to be as good as his bond, and we venture to say, that there is no one who can truthfully say that he ever wronged them, knowingly.

On November 23d, 1847, he was married to Elizabeth Sherwood, of Royalton, Ohio. This union resulted in the birth of four children, the eldest dying in infancy. H. E. Parker, M. D., of Lorain, and C. W. Parker, of this place, survive. The second son, James M. Parker, M. D., died at Vanlue, Seneca County, January 21st, 1883, leaving a wife and daughter.

As can be seen from the above, Dr. Parker's life has been a busy one. It was a struggle for an education, and then a struggle for living, but he kept constantly at work, and the result is he had, at the time of his death, amassed a handsome fortune, which he leaves to his widow, with exception of a few minor bequests. The world is better for

his having lived. He will be missed in hundreds of homes throughout this section, and sincerely mourned by hosts of friends. His charities were many, but not obtrusive in their character.

The end of his life was calm and peaceful, and without fear of the future. When the last moment came, he dropped to sleep as peacefully as a child. *Requiescat in pace.*

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### ADDISON KELLEY.

Addison Kelley, an honorary member of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County, died at his home on Kelley's Island, January 31st, 1895.

Mr. Kelley has long been known as the patriarch of the island. The great stone house which, ever since the war, has been the principal land-mark on the south shore, near the steamboat landing, has a reputation far and wide for generous hospitality equaled by few homes north of the Mason and Dixon line.

Addison Kelley was the oldest son of Datus and Sarah Kelley, who were among the earliest settlers of Cuyahoga County. When Datus moved to Cleveland from Lowville, N. Y., in 1810, he had the choice of a farm in what is now the business center of Cleveland, or in Rockport township, ten miles further west. He chose the latter, and all his children, including Addison, were born on what for many years was known as the Merwin farm, which is now the property of Hon. Clifford Beach.

Addison was born June 11th, 1812, the first white child born in Rockport township, Cuyahoga County. He was educated at Lowville Academy, Lowville, N. Y., and spent some of his early years in Cleveland in the employ of his uncle, Irad Kelley. In 1832, Datus and Irad Kelley pur-

chased Kelley's Island, and soon afterward the former moved his family thither. Addison was active in the management of his father's estate, which was, at that time, chiefly valuable for its forests of red cedar. Later, he became the proprietor of the "Island House," for many years one of the principal summer hotels of Northern Ohio. He was actively identified with nearly all the industries and interests of the island. He has always been a large holder of real estate and was one of the first to introduce the culture of the grape. For nearly thirty years he was the President of the Kelley's Island Wine Co. During his declining years, partly owing to ill health, partly to inclination, he has devoted his time to the care of his vineyards and to study. He was an omnivorous reader, and few men of less than collegiate training were his equal in breadth and variety of information.

The only living descendants of Mr. Kelley are a son, a granddaughter, and a great-grandson, all of whom reside on Kelley's Island. He will be mourned not only by the island community, of which he has for many years been the most conspicuous figure, but by a large circle of friends all over the West, who have enjoyed the open-handed hospitality of his home.

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#### REV. DR. JAMES A. BOLLES.

In the death of Rev. Dr. James A. Bolles, Rector Emeritus of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, which occurred September 19th, 1894, at his home, No. 506 Cedar avenue, the city has lost a clergyman known and honored in many States. He was the most venerable and one of the most highly esteemed Protestant Episcopal churchmen in the city. Altogether strong in his convictions and fearless in expressing them, he had a wide sympathy and was always



ready with his counsel to assist any who might come to him. He was a man of ripe scholarship and wide experience. During the greater part of his life he was constantly brought in contact with leading men of the Church. His literary contributions attracted general attention and gained him an acquaintance with men of culture and learning in all parts of the country. Until a few years ago he conducted as great a correspondence as that of almost any other minister in the United States.

Rev. Dr. Bolles was eighty-four years old, and owing to his advanced age he retired some years ago from active work. His health gave way during the hot weather last July, and he failed gradually until his death. He was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1810. In 1830, he was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, and entered the General Seminary in New York. He was graduated from the Seminary in 1833, and received deacon's orders in the same year. He became a priest in 1834. Rev. Dr. Bolles began his work in the Church as the assistant of Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of St. Thomas' Church, New York. Later, he served one year as the assistant rector of St. Luke's Church, Rochester. For twenty years he was Rector of St. James' Church, Batavia, N. Y., and, in 1853, he took charge of Trinity Church, in this city. In 1859, he took charge of the Church of the Advent, of Boston. He was there twelve years and then returned to Cleveland. For many years he was the Rector Emeritus of Trinity Church, and more recently the Senior Canon of Trinity Cathedral. He won the love and respect of all who knew him and his death will be mourned by a legion of friends. Rev. Dr. Bolles is survived by his daughter, Miss Mary F. Bolles. Mrs. Bolles died a year ago lacking ten days.

The name of Rev. Dr. Bolles became known throughout the country by reason of his compilation of the Rector's Vade



Mecum, a small volume used by nearly all pastors in their parochial work.

Dr. Bolles was an honorary member of the Early Settlers' Association.

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### JAMES M. HOYT.

One of Cleveland's most honored citizens, James Madison Hoyt, died at 7 o'clock P. M., April 21st, 1895, at his residence, No. 984 Euclid avenue, after an illness of less than a week. His death was the result of inflammation of the liver. He was eighty years of age.

Mr. Hoyt had been in vigorous health up to two weeks ago, when he was greatly shocked to hear of the death of his intimate personal friend, Mrs. Charles King. Her death seemed to depress him, but after a day or two he rallied somewhat and became so much himself again that he resumed attendance at his office, continuing to transact business there until Tuesday before his death, when, on the insistence of his relatives, he remained at home. This, however, was merely because of his family's solicitous anxiety on his account, as he was not regarded as ill.

Thursday night he was somewhat restless, and early in the morning he complained to his attendant, who had been with him for years, of soreness on his right side. Dr. Hobson was sent for at once, and a little later Dr. Weber was called in consultation. Dr. Weber pronounced the ailment acute inflammation of the liver, which rapidly culminated.

On Saturday morning, however, Mr. Hoyt's temperature was normal and his pulse almost normal, and his general condition seemed to indicate his recovery. Saturday afternoon there came a return of the fever, and during Saturday night he failed rapidly. He died quietly and peacefully, without pain, at 7 o'clock Sunday evening.

James Madison Hoyt was in his eighty-first year. He was born in Utica, N. Y., January 16th, 1815. His father was David P. Hoyt, who was at that time one of the most prominent leather merchants outside of New York, and Mary Barnum Hoyt was his mother. They came to Utica in 1802.

Mr. Hoyt was graduated from Hamilton College in 1834, at the age of nineteen. He removed to Ohio City, now known as the West Side of Cleveland, immediately after his graduation. He was largely influenced in this removal by his friends, George Beebee, James Rockwell and T. P. Handy. The removal occurred in 1835, and Mr. Hoyt immediately entered upon the study of law in the office of Andrews & Foote, the firm name of Sherlock J. Andrews and John A. Foote. He studied for less than a year and was admitted into full partnership with them, before his admission to the bar. The firm name became Andrews, Foote & Hoyt, and was so continued until Mr. Andrews was placed upon the judicial bench, when the firm name was changed to Foote & Hoyt.

Immediately after his admittance to the bar and to his law partnership in 1836, Mr. Hoyt went to New York and was married to Miss Mary Ella Beebee. Returning with his wife to Cleveland, he soon removed his place of residence from the West Side to Chestnut street, afterwards bought a house on Huron street, next to the Homeopathic Hospital, where he lived for about twenty years, next taking up his residence on Euclid avenue, where he died last evening.

After twenty-five years' law practice, Mr. Hoyt left that profession to enter the real estate business. His law practice had been very large, the firm having had at one time 882 cases on its private calendar. When he entered the real estate business, he devoted himself to buying up land and sub-dividing it, making many allotments, more, probably, than any other single man in Cleveland. Over one hundred

new streets were opened by him. He continued in the real estate business until his death.

Mr. Hoyt united with the First Baptist Church in this city almost as soon as he came to Cleveland. He was always prominent in its councils. He was for twenty-five years Superintendent of the Sunday-school, was the President of the Ohio Baptist State Convention for twenty-five years, and for many years President of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. He was prominently identified with Denison College; was one of its Trustees and was a large contributor to its funds. He was also a Trustee of Rochester Theological Seminary and had always been prominent in denominational affairs.

Mr. Hoyt was at one time a member of the State Board of Equalization. This was his only political office, although he was frequently solicited to be a candidate for election to offices of prominence and honor by his friends.

Mr. Hoyt was a thorough and earnest student, especially of the relations between religion and science. He attained to considerable repute as a metaphysician, writing a number of comprehensive articles for leading reviews. In 1871, he spent several months abroad and on his return wrote a book which he titled, "Glances on the Wing at Foreign Lands." The book had a large circulation.

For twenty years, Mr. Hoyt devoted his Sundays to preaching, simply as a lay preacher. He was never ordained to the ministry and never desired to be, his idea being that a business man of ability should sometimes devote his leisure to religious work. He preached a good deal in mission churches about the city, and frequently supplied as a lay preacher the prominent Baptist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches of the city. This work was always gratuitous. He would never consent to receive for it a single penny.

One of his strongest characteristics was his love of trees, of which he was a thorough student. There was no kind of tree in this section of the country he did not intimately know. He gathered at his place, on Euclid avenue, most of the trees of every zone of the world which will grow in this latitude. Mr. Hoyt was also an enthusiastic horseback rider. He always had a splendid saddle horse for his own use.

The first great trouble of Mr. Hoyt's life was the death of his daughter, Mary Ella Hoyt, who was named after her mother. She died in 1854, a beautiful young girl. The next and greatest trouble of his life was the death of his wife, Mary Ella Hoyt. Their marriage was an ideal one. In the great family Bible, at the time of her death, Mr. Hoyt made this entry :

"My beloved wife, Mary Ella Hoyt, of unspeakably precious memory, departed this life February 2d, 1890, aged seventy-five years two months and twenty-seven days. Thus our married union, lasting fifty-three years five months and three days, was severed by death."

Mr. Hoyt enjoyed surprisingly vigorous health until shortly after the death of his wife, when he was seized with grip, which rapidly developed into pneumonia. His physician declared that it was positively wonderful that a man of his age should recover. His life was at one time despaired of. Since that time, up to two weeks ago, his health has been uniformly good, enabling him to attend to his extensive business and to travel largely, in Europe and this country.

Mr. Hoyt's surviving children are the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of Minneapolis, who arrived in Cleveland early Saturday morning; Mrs. Lydia Hoyt Farmer, the well known writer, who has been constantly by his bedside; Colgate Hoyt, of New York, who would have been in Cleveland but

for the serious illness of his wife, and is expected hourly ; James H. Hoyt, who is prominently mentioned in connection with gubernatorial honors, and Elton Hoyt, of Minnesota, who is now en route for Cleveland.

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### GEORGE H. HASKELL.

Mr. George H. Haskell, one of Cleveland's pioneer residents, died rather unexpectedly Monday night, February 16th, 1895, about 12 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 70 Brownell street, at the advanced age of nearly ninety-four years. Mr. Haskell had been suffering for several days with a severe cold, but had been confined to his room but a short time, and up to within a few hours of his death there had been no indications of so sudden a termination to his illness.

Mr. Haskell was born in Burlington, N. Y., November 13th, 1801. He lived for a time at Cooperstown, N. Y., and later at Geneva, where he engaged with his father in the saddlery business. They came to Cleveland in 1834, engaging in the same business on Water street, in what was then but a large village. Mr. Haskell afterward removed to Summit County, and became interested in farming and the lumbering business until 1850, when he returned to Cleveland, where he has since resided. He was a man of strong will, great energy, and of a remarkably cheerful disposition, and was withal a good neighbor, a sincere friend, and an honest, upright citizen. Mr. Haskell always took a lively interest in politics, and cast his last vote at the November election. A brother of the deceased, Mr. D. M. Haskell, was Postmaster of this city under the administrations of Taylor and Fillmore. Mr. Haskell had been a consistent Christian for over sixty years, and had for a large portion of the time been a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city,



in whose communion he died. He is survived by a brother, Mr. James R. Haskell, of Passaic, N. J.; a sister, Mrs. I. L. Fisher, of Elyria, and by two daughters, Mrs. Charles H. Randall and Miss Julia A. Haskell, of this city.

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### FREDERICK T. WALLACE.

A man who was very well known in Cleveland passed away at an early hour March 24th, 1895. Mr. F. T. Wallace died in his room at the Rockwell Tavern, corner of Bond and Rockwell streets, at 4 o'clock in the morning, after an illness of two weeks. He was afflicted with enlargement of the liver and dropsy, which had followed some forty years of suffering and poor health.

Mr. Wallace did a great deal of literary work during the forty years which elapsed since he came to Cleveland and began the practice of law. His tall stature, white hair, and an iron gray mustache, made him a striking figure as he moved about the streets during the past few years. Mr. Clinton French, proprietor of the Rockwell Tavern, was a warm personal friend and admirer of Mr. Wallace and his works, and Mr. Wallace occupied a room in Mr. French's establishment for the last eight years before he died. There he did

#### MOST OF HIS LATER WRITING,

and there he breathed his last.

Mr. Wallace was born in 1819, in Waterbury, Vt. He came of good family and received his education at one of the leading schools of New England. At the age of twenty years he located in Western Massachusetts, where he began to read and afterwards to practice law. After two years' residence there, he was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, where he was associated with such men of note as



Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, and the Quincys, about whom he has written very interesting recollections. He was prominent in the work of chartering some of the early railroads leading out of Boston. When the gold excitement of 1849 occurred, Dr. A. J. White, a druggist in the Massachusetts town where Mr. Wallace resided, left his business in the latter's charge while the doctor went to California to seek his fortune. Dr. White met with a reasonable degree of success, and made some money which he put into his business, and extended the same until he now has a large establishment in New York, with branches in London and Paris. He was always a warm friend of Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Wallace came to the Western Reserve in the track of many of his fellow New Englanders, and located in Cleveland in 1853 or 1854. He began the practice of law, and for a time dealt largely in real estate. He administered the affairs of the once famous firm of Hilliard, Hayes & Co., who were connected with Hilliard, Hayes & Hopkins, of New York. After five years' residence in Cleveland, Mr. Wallace was bereft of his wife. At the time of her death, they were living at the southwest corner of Bond and Rockwell streets, in a house which stood in a grove extending east from the Square, and as far south as Superior street. After about twenty-five years' residence in the city, Mr. Wallace was elected to the City Council, and served some time in that body. Mr. Wallace's literary work was largely confined to memorial work. He wrote several pamphlets historically descriptive of the various cemeteries, with

#### SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

of many of the better known people whose remains rest there. One of his most important works was a volume entitled, "Men and Events," a compilation of verse and prose sketches of Cleveland people and epochs in Cleveland's his-

tory. Two pages of verse has for its subject the death by drowning of a daughter of Mr. Dan P. Eells. Several pages are devoted to a description of Mentor, and a most interesting portion of the book consists of personal recollections of his great confreres in the Massachusetts General Assembly.

A very striking little work or lecture, of comparatively late date, is interesting as giving an insight into his character and disposition. It is entitled, "A Dream of Alaska," or "Mazzaroth Revealed; a Vision of the Constellations," in which the imagination wanders at full range, and interweaves itself with a learned astronomical lecture.

In 1886, Mr. Wallace's life-long friend, Dr. White, learning of his severe attack of asthmatic trouble, which never afterwards left him, wrote to him, hiding a kindly offer of assistance to his proud friend under a proposal that Mr. Wallace should go to London "and take care of the old lady," meaning the great druggist's business in that metropolis. Mr. Wallace accepted the offer, and went to London, but there the fogs proved such a trial to his constitution that he was afterwards transferred to the Paris branch, and a little later sent on a tour of Europe and the Levant in search of health. Mr. Wallace made the most of the opportunities for which he had always longed, and visited all the world's great monuments of architecture, sculpture, and painting, extending his research into the ruins of Pompeii and going across into Africa, where he spent some time both in Algeria and in Egypt. He returned to London apparently much improved in health, but his constitution was again speedily broken down by the damp climate, and he set sail for America in such a weak condition that he was unable to resume his journey west for some days after the steamship's arrival in New York harbor.

While the state of Mr. Wallace's health prevented his leaving his room for many hours at a time, he met a great

## MANY OF HIS OWN FRIENDS

and those of Mr. French at the latter's museum, which is one of the finest antiquarian collections in America. Mr. Wallace has spent many happy days of research among the ancient books and documents, and has been of great assistance to Mr. French in their arrangement and description. Mr. Wallace has given a number of very entertaining and truly instructive lectures to those of Mr. French's many friends who have gathered for an evening amid this wealth of curios and gems of art. Mr. French feels in the death of Mr. Wallace a keen personal loss, in which it is a solace to know that the latter's last days were passed in his care, with every attention paid to Mr. Wallace's comfort and towards easing, as much as possible, his sufferings.

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## HENRY WICK.

A familiar face, a well-known form, have passed from sight. The many men who for years have seen Henry Wick going back and forth from his place of business will see him no more. Mr. Wick died May 22d, 1895, at 7:35 o'clock P. M., in his home on Superior street, aged eighty-eight years. He had been as well as usual up to within less than two weeks past, and a week ago Saturday he went to his office. On the following day he drove to the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Warren H. Corning. There had been a marked and severe change in the weather, and Mr. Wick felt it. That night he complained of feeling ill, and from that time forward

## HE BECAME STEADILY WORSE

until the hour of his death. The critical character of his illness was at all times recognized by his physicians and his family. The severity of the weather caused him to contract

a cold which became localized, and although the severe feature of the attack was remedied, Mr. Wick, by reason of his advanced years, was unable to rally.

Mr. Wick was one of the old-time residents of Cleveland, and lived in this city more than half of his long life. He was born in Youngstown, February 28th, 1807. He attended the country schools, and at the age of twelve years entered the store of his father, who carried on a general merchandise business. He lived in Youngstown until he was forty-one years of age, and then removed to Cleveland to enjoy the competency which, by strict and faithful attention to business, he had already acquired. His natural ability made it impossible, however, for him to retire from business, and he soon embarked in banking with Mr. T. S. Beckwith, under the firm name of Wick & Beckwith. Two years later, his brother, H. B. Wick, Mr. William A. Otis, and Mr. A. C. Brownell, who afterwards became Governor of Indiana,

#### JOINED THE ENTERPRISE

and the firm became Wick, Otis & Brownell. In 1855, all of the partners except Mr. Henry Wick retired, and the house became Henry Wick & Co., Mr. Wick's eldest son, Mr. Alfred H. Wick, entering into the partnership. The house of Henry Wick & Co. remained in business under that name for more than forty years. Some ten years ago the bank incorporated with Mr. Wick as President, under the name of the Wick Banking and Trust Company. During all these years, extending from 1848 until a few days ago, he gave his personal attention to his business and led a life of industry and regularity which was a model for young men. His habits were simple and his home life always presented to him the greatest of attractions. He was, however, fond of travel, and he and his wife often journeyed together to far-away places.

The domestic life of Mr. Wick was particularly happy. He wedded, on December 10th, 1828, Miss Mary S. Hine, of Youngstown. She is still living at the age of eighty-six years and she can hardly realize the departure of the husband who had been all in all to her for the better part of the term of man's natural life. Mrs. Wick has lately sustained a series of accidents and is physically disabled. She was not in the same room with Mr. Wick when he died, but members of the family hurried to her and gently told her. She

#### WENT TO HIS ROOM

as quickly as her enfeebled condition permitted, and leaning across the bed on which reclined the pallid form of her life's companion, she said gently: "Good-bye, father. I shall be with you before very long."

Mr. Wick is survived by six children. They are Mr. Alfred H. Wick, Mr. Dudley B. Wick, Mr. Henry C. Wick, Mrs. F. W. Judd, Mrs. W. H. Corning, and Mrs. D. B. Chambers.

Much might be said about the life associations of Mr. Wick did opportunity permit their collation. He, of course, made, in his long career in this city, many friends among the most eminent citizens of Cleveland, many of whom have preceded him to the other world, and many of whom are alive. Among his intimates may be named Mr. Dudley Baldwin, who is only two years his junior, and who married a sister of Mrs. Wick. Concerning the probable

#### DEMISE OF MR. WICK

within a short time, Mr. Baldwin said to Mr. D. B. Wick a day or two since, "Dudley, I do not see how I shall get along without your father." Others also who have lived to see whole companies of the younger men pass away were his intimates.

Notwithstanding the attention he gave to his banking business, Mr. Wick found time to devote to other enter-



prises. Many years ago he was Treasurer of the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad, now a part of the Big Four system. He constructed the Wick Block, which includes the Lyceum Theater. Mr. Wick was a staunch Presbyterian, being at first a member of the First, and later of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Wick's married life may be realized when it is said that their golden wedding was celebrated in 1878, when people now in full maturity were boys and girls.

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### WILLIAM STEPHENSON.

William Stephenson, better known as "Popcorn Billy," died Thursday, April —, 1895, at the home of his niece, Miss Mary Atkinson, 61 Kinsman street. Mr. Stephenson was ninety-two years of age, and is said to have built the first steam engine west of the Allegheny mountains.

Wm. Stephenson was born in Brownsville, Pa., in 1804. He remembered Jas. G. Blaine when a boy in Brownsville. In 1823, he started in business in Pittsburg and prospered until the epidemic of cholera in 1832. In 1833, he came to Cleveland and started a bakery in a store located on Superior street, about where the Forest City House now stands. He built the first ice house in Cleveland and cut and put up the first ice ever put up here. He was the first sexton of Erie Street Cemetery, and laid it out and planted the trees which now make it beautiful. He was one of the first to publish a directory of the village of Cleveland. About 1855, he built the gas works at Akron, and afterwards built the gas works in Mansfield, Ashland, Galion, Fremont, Wooster, Oberlin, Delaware, Salem, and Washington, and Meadville, Pa. About 1868, he again engaged in the confectionery business in Cleveland and continued in it until the infirmities of age compelled him to retire.

## DR. JAMIN STRONG.

Dr. Jamin Strong died January 29th, 1895, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., at his home, No. 39 Euclid Place. By his death the medical profession of Cleveland has lost one of its most learned and honored members, its best authority on psychological diseases. The cause of Dr. Strong's death was heart disease superinduced by la grippe.

During the holiday season, Dr. Strong was besieged with a slight rheumatic attack which affected his lower limbs, though not to the extent of deterring him from attending to his professional duties. Three weeks ago an attack of la grippe compelled him to remain at home, though he was not seriously ill and there was no suspicion of a fatal termination. After the disease had spent its force, which was not great at its worst, Dr. Strong began to improve rapidly. During the last two or three days he took short walks near his home, and January 29, when he

## SAT DOWN TO DINNER

with his daughter and two sons about 1 o'clock, he seemed to be in the best of health. He remarked as he took his seat at the table that he would go to his office in the afternoon.

He was relating some reminiscences in his long career while seated at the table, when he suddenly fainted in his chair.

Reviving a few minutes afterward, he asked. "Why, where am I? I must have been asleep."

"No," replied one of his sons, "you had a fainting spell."

Dr. Strong arose, and remarking that he felt sick at his stomach, walked into the library. Ten seconds after he reached the room he became unconscious, and while one of

his sons stepped into the dining room for some brandy, the other called Dr. David S. Perkins, Dr. Strong's physician. When Dr. Perkins arrived, his patient was dead, having expired almost immediately after losing consciousness.

Dr. Perkins said that the fatigue which Dr. Strong's walks caused taxed his strength too much.

"Dr. Strong had organic heart trouble," he continued, "and was conscious of it, though it never caused him any alarm. La grippe was the underlying cause of his death."

Dr. Strong was a widower, his wife having died in 1889. Three children, all grown, survive him, Miss Mary L. Strong, Mr. Harry M. Strong, and Mr. Charles J. Strong. William H. Strong, the eldest son, died two years ago in Detroit, where he held a position on the *Free Press*.

Dr. Jamin Strong was a physician of international renown, his services as an insanity expert being in demand not only in cities in the United States, but also in Canada. He was for fifteen years the Superintendent of the Cleveland State Hospital, and was called frequently to give his opinion in important criminal and civil trials where the sanity of defendants was questioned. In every instance his testimony was considered to be of the

#### GREATEST IMPORTANCE AND WEIGHT.

He was born in Parma, near Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y., November 27th, 1825, and was in his seventieth year. He was the son of James and Balsora Strong, who were born in Connecticut, but who moved to Parma in 1818. Until he was twelve years old, he attended the public schools of Parma and then his parents moved to Lorain County, Ohio, where for several years he attended the public schools, at the same time receiving tuition in Latin, Greek, botany, chemistry, and other higher branches of study from his sister.

In the Summer of 1846, he began the study of medicine in Elyria, under the preceptorship of Dr. Eber Ward Hubbard, the leading physician in the county, remaining with him until 1849, when the two entered a partnership, which was terminated a year later by the departure from Elyria for the South of Dr. Hubbard, whose health demanded his removal to a milder clime. Dr. Strong was graduated from the Medical Department of Western Reserve University in the term of 1848-9, and from the time of the dissolution of his partnership with Dr. Hubbard till 1869, he practiced alone in Elyria.

In February, 1858, Dr. Strong was married to Miss Nettie Lincoln, who died in this city in 1889. In 1869, Dr. Strong was elected a member of the Ohio State Legislature from Lorain County, but resigned at the close of the first session.

The following year he sold his home in Elyria and moved to Oberlin, where Mrs. Strong's parents lived, and there for four years he devoted himself to study and travel, making an earnest study of psychological medicine. On November 19th, 1875, he was appointed Superintendent of the Cleveland State Hospital, then known as the Northern Ohio Insane Asylum. For a decade and a half his services to the State in that capacity

#### WERE OF INCALCULABLE BENEFIT,

the present excellent condition of the hospital being in a large measure due to his management.

Before accepting the position, Dr. Strong stipulated with the trustees of the institution that the superintendency must be kept aloof from politics; that the hospital should be conducted entirely in the interest of the patients, and that benevolence should be the underlying and animating principle to guide the affairs of the institution. During his

incumbency he delivered two courses of lectures before the Medical Department of Wooster University, but his official duties compelled him to discontinue his lectures.

Dr. Strong had a passion for psychological study and was a bibliophile on such literature. When he became superintendent of the hospital, he found a broad clinical field wherein the studies he had so ardently pursued were fully elaborated.

He entered upon the work with the idea previously announced, that "insanity was a disease to be cured, and not a devil to be driven out." He saw the necessity for strict discipline in the asylum and was scrupulously careful in the interest of the patients and in the selection of attendants, who were first taken on probation. Dr. Strong's study and observation resulted in his becoming wonderfully expert in the diagnosis of insane conditions and in detecting any simulation thereof from the real state. In several famous murder cases his aptitude was successfully exercised in detecting feigned insanity, and this fact led to his being summoned by the United States Government as an expert witness in the trial of President Garfield's assassin, Charles J. Guiteau, in 1881. He then took the position that Guiteau was not dominated by a delusion in killing the President.

#### WROTE MANY MEDICAL BOOKS.

Dr. Strong endeavored to give the result of his varied experiences in insane conditions to the medical profession and to the public, and his annual reports while superintendent of the asylum were replete with narrations of different forms of mental disease. He was also the author of several works, among which were "Education as a Factor in the Prevention of Insanity," "The Melancholy Type and Its Relations to the Different Crises of Life," "Psychology, the Key to Medical Science," "Physical Aids to the Study of



Mind," "The Emotions, and How to Manage Them," "The Influence of Alcohol on the Brain and Nervous System," and "Different Phases of Epilepsy and Hints on Their Diagnosis."

When Mayor Rose was elected the chief executive of Cleveland, in 1891, Dr. Strong was appointed Public Health Officer of the city. When his term expired, he established himself in the Cuyahoga Building as a specialist in nervous and brain diseases. There he remained until his death.

Dr. Strong was a member of the Cleveland and Cuyahoga County Medical Societies.

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### JEHIEL CLINTON SAXTON.

Jehiel Clinton Saxton, who died January 31st, 1895, at his home, No. 1922 Euclid avenue, was one of the pioneers of Cuyahoga County. He lived in this city nearly seventy-seven years and witnessed its growth from a village of about five hundred inhabitants to its present large dimensions.

Mr. Saxton was a remarkable man in many ways. He was one of a family of twelve children, and was born in Bristol, Addison County, Vermont, on June 23d, 1812. Mrs. Cynthia Darrel, of Doan road, Miss Almira Saxton, and Miss Mary Saxton, of East Prospect street, were sisters of Mr. Saxton and are the survivors of that family.

Mr. Saxton's father was Jehiel Saxton, and, in 1818, he removed his family from Vermont to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, settling on a farm at Newburg. Mr. Saxton was only sixteen years old when the family arrived here. The county was then a backwoods and Mr. Saxton while a youth aided his father in clearing a farm. While still a young man he assisted in cutting down trees on Kinsman street for the opening of the Kinsman road. His early pioneer experi-

ences and privations greatly aided in the formation of those principles which made his life one of industry, integrity and usefulness. While a young man he was greatly interested in the citizen soldiery. He enlisted

#### AS AN ORDERLY SERGEANT

and gradually arose until he was appointed a brigadier-general. He served as brigadier-general for four months and then resigned because of removing to Michigan. In 1837, he married Emeline A. Morse, who survives him. Four children, Mrs. Matilda Dowling, Hawley Saxton, L. D. Saxton, and Mrs. Josephine Ammon, all of whom are dead, were born of this union. The remarkably strong personality of Mrs. Josephine Ammon is still fresh in the minds of Cleveland people. Seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren mourn the loss of Mr. Saxton.

Shortly after his marriage, in 1837, Mr. Saxton and wife removed to Cassopolis, Cassopolis County, Mich., where they resided for nine years. Mr. Saxton had learned surveying by his own efforts and he followed this profession at Cassopolis and also kept a temperance hotel. He was a Democrat and was elected to the office of County Surveyor on the Democratic ticket. However, he was an ardent opponent of slavery, and when the Free Soil, or anti-slavery, party was formed, he became a staunch supporter of their principles. At the first election of the Free Soil party only six men voted its ticket in Cassopolis County. Mr. Saxton was one of these and the others were Quakers. For doing this, Mr. Saxton and his wife were socially ostracized, ridiculed, and treated with contempt in many ways. However, he was a fearless man and made his home at Cassopolis, one of the famous underground railway stations for escaping slaves. His home was often crowded with slaves over night, who were on their way to Detroit and Canada.

The first woman suffrage convention in the State of Michigan was held at the home of Mr. Saxton in Cassopolis. Only six women, including Mrs. Saxton, were present. Mr. Saxton assisted in surveying the first railroad passing through Detroit to Chicago. In 1846, he and his wife removed to Cleveland and settled on a farm near Newburg. Mr. Saxton followed surveying and operated his farm, and by his business sagacity and habits of economy

#### HE BECAME WELL-TO-DO

and the owner of a large amount of real estate. From 1850 to 1860, he held the office of County Surveyor in this county. He possessed ten acres of land between Euclid avenue and Cedar avenue, near Glen Park Place. In 1863, he built the first concrete stone residence in the city on Euclid avenue. This residence is now used as the Samaritan Home. Mr. and Mrs. Saxton resided there for twenty-nine years. Many years ago, a cottage was built beside this residence, and Mr. and Mrs. Saxton made it their home.

The third vineyard in the great lake shore grape belt was set out by Mr. Saxton, at Euclid Ridge, in Euclid. He also laid the first rod of the pike road on Kinsman street. About twenty years ago he retired from active affairs, but led a life of industry and activity until his death. He was an indefatigable reader, and kept himself well informed on the current affairs of the day. He was a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Saxton was a strict economist, and yet charitable and just. He was exceedingly generous to the poor, but was always careful not to have it become known. While he never professed religion, his was an exemplary life. His character, integrity, and industry made his word as good as a bond with all who knew him.

## THOMAS QUAYLE.

Thomas Quayle, one of Cleveland's oldest, best-known, and most substantial citizens, known and honored over all the lake region, died about 11 o'clock A. M., January 31st, 1895, at his home, No. 48 Bolivar street, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Quayle had been practically an invalid for eight years, and recently his health was more feeble than usual. His death, therefore, was not a great surprise to those who were acquainted with his physical condition. The immediate cause of dissolution was congestion of the lungs and liver. Up to Sunday before his death, Mr. Quayle was apparently as well as he had been at any time during the last few years, but on that day he had a congestive chill that his feeble constitution was unable to resist. He leaves a widow and the following children to mourn his loss: Thomas Quayle, George Quayle, Mrs. Charles H. Gill, Mrs. L. H. Malone, and Mrs. H. M. Barrett, all of whom live in Cleveland.

The deceased was married twice—his first wife being a Miss Eleanor Cannon, of the Isle of Man, to whom he was united in 1838. Eleven children were the result of this union. In September, 1860, Mrs. Quayle died, and, in 1867, he married Miss Mary Proudfoot, daughter of John Proudfoot, Esq., who survives him. At the time of his death, all of the children, with the exception of Mrs. Gill and Mrs. Barrett, were in Florida. The deceased belonged for many years to the Masonic fraternity, he having attained the thirty-second degree in that order.

Thomas Quayle was born on the Isle of Man, May 19th, 1811. In 1827, he emigrated to this country with his parents and settled in Cleveland. In his native country he had commenced to learn the trade of a ship carpenter, and upon his arrival in this country he completed his knowledge so

far as the opportunities he enjoyed would permit. In 1847, he formed a partnership with John Cody and commenced building ships on his own account. Three years later Mr. Cody withdrew from the business. Soon afterwards Mr. Quayle formed a partnership with Luther Moses, and later on with John Martin. At this time the business was greatly enlarged. The new firm soon took a leading position as shipbuilders, and in one year built thirteen vessels. In 1874, Mr. Martin died, and then Mr. Quayle formed a partnership with his sons, Thomas E. and George L., the firm name being Thomas Quayle & Sons. In 1880, Mr. Quayle withdrew from active business, and since then the business has been carried on by his sons.

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## JOHN WICKEN.

### TOGETHER EVEN IN DEATH.

It is seldom that the death occurs in one family of two old residents within a period of a few days. On January 23d, 1895, Elizabeth Wicken died at the advanced age of eighty years, and on January 29th, John Wicken, her husband, in his eighty-sixth year, laid down the burden of life, and fulfilled the destiny that awaits all. Both were born in England and came to Cleveland, Mr. Wicken in 1829, and Mrs. Wicken in 1831. They were married in June, 1834, and consequently had lived together over sixty years. They died six days apart, so that their separation on this earth was marked only by one day for each decade of their married life. In addition to children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, and other relatives, they leave a host of friends to mourn their loss.



## MRS. HENRY B. PAYNE.

Many expressions of grief and sympathy were tendered to the family of ex-Senator Payne by friends in Cleveland and throughout the country for the bereavement which he suffered in the death of his wife, Mrs. Mary Perry Payne, which occurred Tuesday evening, March 12th, 1895. Such a prominent position was held by Mrs. Payne among the women of the city and country that the news of her loss was the occasion of much sorrow.

Her death terminated a long and benevolent career, and one that is crowned with the honor and esteem of the great number who had come to know her as a Christian woman. In May, she would have attained the age of seventy-eight years. The final call came somewhat

## SOONER THAN EXPECTED,

but for the last week it was recognized that the inevitable must soon occur. During that time many rallies of a tenacious character led the friends to hope that her companionship might be spared them for many days longer, but her life came to its end while yet her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Bingham, and her son, Colonel O. H. Payne, were still in Florida.

For the last three years, Mrs. Payne has given evidence of the cheerfulness under suffering of a patient Christian character. She lost the use of her lower limbs as the result of an attack of the grippe several years ago, but the fortitude and cheerfulness with which she accepted the cross thus brought to her were an inspiration to all brought into close contact with the family.

Mrs. Payne's religious affiliations in the later years of her life were with the Old Stone Church, but previously she was prominently connected with the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church, and for many years was the strong supporter

and friend of Rev. Dr. Bittinger, well known as the pastor of that church in earlier days. She had been active in the support of most of the philanthropic and educational enterprises in which

#### THE WOMEN OF CLEVELAND

have participated, and the School of Art especially has been the recipient of material assistance from her. With all this, however, her chief interest was in her home, and there she was ever a crowning ornament and a fitting helpmeet to her husband in the prominent positions that he has held in the Nation's affairs. In Washington, she was a conspicuous figure in the social life of the capital.

Five children were born to Senator and Mrs. Payne—the late Hon. Nathan P. Payne, Colonel Oliver H. Payne, the late Mrs. Flora Payne Whitney, the late Henry Payne, and Mrs. Mary Payne Bingham, being named in the order of their seniority. Only two of them are living—Colonel Oliver Hazard Payne and Mrs. Charles Bingham. Colonel Payne is at present located in New York City, and has been temporarily in Florida with his sister, Mrs. Bingham, who is there with her sick daughter. For a time it was feared that Mrs. Bingham could not for that reason be in the city to attend the last services.

Hon. Nathan P. Payne is well remembered as the Mayor of Cleveland about two decades since, but his death occurred a few years thereafter. Mrs. Whitney became prominent in the social life of Washington as the wife of ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, and her death a few years since provoked general sorrow. Mr. Henry Payne died seventeen years ago at Mentonia, France. He was well known in this city from the position he filled in the care of the large Payne estate.

Fifty-nine years of married life were terminated by the

death of Mrs. Payne. She was born in a frame dwelling which stood near the present corner of Superior and Water streets, about

#### ON THE PRESENT SITE

of the Perry-Payne building. At that time, this was on the outskirts of the town, the main settlement lying near the mouth of the river.

Mrs. Payne came from pioneer Yankee stock, and in New England the ancestors of her family, and that of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the Battle of Lake Erie, were related. She was the daughter of Nathan Perry, one of the early pioneers of this part of the State. The Indians frequently appeared at the Perry homestead, which in those early days stood on the site of the present structure at the corner of Euclid avenue and Perry street, and which in part remains as then built, for the purpose of trading. Often they remained at the home of Mr. Perry over night. Five dollars an acre was then considered an extravagant price for the land in the neighborhood, and it was at this time that Mr. Perry purchased one hundred acres, on which the homestead was built. That was in 1824. It was sold to him by Mr. Samuel Hinkley.

Nathan Perry was a prominent character in the early history of this section. He is called by his biographers the pioneer merchant of Northern Ohio. He came to Cleveland from the mouth of the Black River in 1808, his father, Judge Nathan Perry, having come to this city two years previously. Nathan Perry settled at Lorain in 1804, where he engaged in trade with the Indians.

It is related of him that on a trading trip to New York

#### HE REFUSED ABSOLUTELY

to deal at all with John Jacob Astor, believing that he could do better with anyone else than with Mr. Astor, then the

principal fur dealer of the country. In Cleveland, he built a store and dwelling at the corner of Superior and Water streets, where Mrs. Payne was born and raised. A brick building erected by him a few years subsequently is said to have been the third structure of brick put up in Cleveland.

Mr. Perry was born in Connecticut in 1786, and died in Cleveland in 1865. He married Miss Pauline Skinner in the year 1816 in Cleveland. She was a daughter of Captain Abram Skinner, and was born in Hartford, Conn. Captain Skinner moved with his family to Painesville, and thus the two families were brought in contact. To Mr. Nathan Perry and his wife were born only two children, Mrs. Payne and Mr. Oliver Hazard Perry, who met a melancholy death in a railroad accident in 1864.

The last hours of Mrs. Payne's life were quiet and peaceful. Those who were at her bedside when the end came were her husband, ex-Senator Payne, Mr. Charles W. Bingham, her son-in-law, Dr. Edward F. Cushing, and several of those who have been connected with the household for many years.

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#### DR. ISAAC HOLMES MARSHALL.

In the death of Dr. Isaac Holmes Marshall, the city of Cleveland loses a man who has been identified with its history since early days. Dr. Marshall died at 4 o'clock A. M., May 30th, 1895, after an illness of a month or more, which the family understood would result fatally. His disease was a contraction of arteries in the vicinity of the heart.

Isaac Holmes Marshall was born September 17th, 1821, in Trumbull County, Ohio. When not much more than of legal age, he was graduated from what is now the medical department of Western Reserve University. Very soon after taking his diploma he entered upon the practice of his

profession with his brother-in-law, Dr. Henry Everett, who died during the 50's. Dr. Marshall at one time lived on Brownell street, near the Erie Street Cemetery. This remained the family home until 1872, when Dr. Marshall removed to 1012 Euclid avenue, the house in which he died.

#### IN THE EARLY DAYS

of the growth of the city he was for two years a member of the City Council, and for eight years he was City Physician, retiring with the change in the sanitary government of the city, whereby the office of Health Physician was constituted, and the city divided into health districts. At this time Dr. Marshall became Infirmary Physician, and remained such for several years. During the war he was exceedingly active in the work of organizing troops and sending them to the front, and was anxious to go himself, but was prevented by reason of an ailment which troubled him more or less all his life.

Dr. Marshall's life work was in his profession, and there he achieved success and reputation. He was in active practice up to six years ago, when he began gradually to retire, so that eventually he relinquished all his patients and passed

#### THE LAST FEW YEARS

of his life in well-earned rest. Long years ago he married a Miss Everett, who was a sister of Dr. Azariah Everett, Mr. S. T. Everett, Mr. L. D. Everett, Dr. P. R. Everett, and Mrs. C. W. Dellenbaugh. Mrs. Marshall died twenty-five years ago, and her husband never married again. Four children are left to mourn a kind and companionable father. They are Mr. Holmes Marshall and Mrs. Perry L. Hobbs, of Cleveland, and Mr. Everett Marshall and Mrs. W. M. Safford, of New York City.



## WILLIAM KING.

Mr. William King, who for many years had been a resident of the city, died at 4:30 P. M., October 17th, 1894, at his home, No. 70 Cedar avenue. He had been ill only six days, having contracted bronchitis on the Thursday preceding his death. Mr. King was born in Norfolk, England, in 1816, and had lived in Cleveland since 1852, always following his occupation as a builder. He lived for over forty years in the house in which he died. Mr. King was highly respected and in every sense of the word a good citizen. He was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church until the Second Presbyterian Church erected its present building on the corner of Prospect street and Sterling avenue, when he united with the latter. Mr. King left two children, Mr. William H. King, ex-County Commissioner, and Miss Minnie A. King.

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## HON. SENECA O. GRISWOLD.

Judge Seneca O. Griswold died at Windsor, Conn., Sunday morning, February 17th, 1895, from liver trouble. He left Cleveland seven years ago, and had since lived with two nieces and his brother-in-law on the old family estate at Windsor. He engaged in tobacco growing there, and became an authority on its culture.

Seneca O. Griswold was born at Windsor, Conn., December 30th, 1823. He attended the Suffield, Conn., Literary Institute until he attained his seventeenth year. In 1841, he came to Ohio, and the following year he entered Oberlin College as a member of the Freshman class. He was graduated in 1845, and returned immediately afterwards to Connecticut, where he was a teacher for one year in the academy of his native town. Returning to Ohio at the expiration of

that time, he entered the law office of Bolton & Kelly, of Cleveland, remaining with them until admitted to the bar in 1847. He entered at once upon the active practice of his profession. Elected in 1861 as a member of the General Assembly,

HE SERVED ONE TERM.

While a member of the Legislature, he afforded valuable assistance in organizing the Railroad Sinking Fund Commission, and also in securing for the city a paid fire department. In 1873, he was elected one of the judges of the Superior Court of Cleveland, and during the same year was elected by both Republicans and Democrats a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He was instrumental in establishing the Cleveland Law Library Association, of which he was for many years president. The last position of trust in which Judge Griswold served the people of this city was as member of the City Council. Judge Griswold was a brilliant lawyer, whose aid was eagerly sought and whose opposition was dreaded at the trial table by the best attorneys of Cleveland. He was a broad scholar apart from his profession, and a deep thinker on many subjects. He won considerable reputation as a public speaker, and wrote much upon legal and kindred themes. He was associated with John C. Grannis, Bolton & Kelly, and with B. C. Starr, until he retired from practice, having, including the term of his judgeship and legislative office, spent forty years in the practice of his profession.

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MRS. MARY J. GAGE.

Mrs. Mary J. Gage, well known all over the country as a worker in church and temperance circles, died at her home, No. 94 Fifth avenue, Saturday night, May 18th, 1895.

Mrs. Gage was born June 2d, 1836, at Warrensville, Cuyahoga County, and was therefore in her fifty-ninth year. She was married to D. W. Gage, and was the mother of five children, three of whom are living, Mrs. Cora B. Newton, Mrs. Mattie G. Street, and Mrs. Julia G. Gerrish, all of Oberlin, Ohio.

Mrs. Gage was a member of the Executive Board of the State Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. In fact, her first serious illness is attributed to her attendance of the Woman's State Baptist Foreign Mission session, held at Canton, a short time since. The session lasted three or four days, and Mrs. Gage spoke at every meeting. After her return to Cleveland she had a serious fainting spell, while down town shopping.

In the Woman's Christian Temperance Union she was an active worker for years, and had acquired a State and National reputation as a speaker. She was also a leading member of the Sorosis, and was in several church committees. She was a sprightly, genial woman, and will be sadly missed.

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### JOHN K. LOWE.

John K. Lowe, who died at his home, No. 199 Seelye avenue, February 19th, 1895, was one of Cleveland's early settlers, coming to this city from England with his parents when but a lad. During the fifty-eight years of his residence in this city, he saw it expand from a mere village to its present splendid proportions. Mr. Lowe was educated at Oberlin College. From college he returned to this city and engaged in newspaper work. He published for a time a newspaper devoted to commercial interests, and for many years was a compositor for the *Leader*. For the last twenty-six years he had been identified with the J. B. Savage Print-

ing House, where he was much respected and esteemed by all who came in contact with him. Mr. Lowe was a man of a quiet and unassuming disposition, of high literary tastes, a lover of the beautiful, and to quote a friend of many years' standing, "He must have been known to have been appreciated."

Mr. Savage, with whom Mr. Lowe was so long associated, closed his establishment on the afternoon of the funeral as a mark of his respect, and that the employes might attend in a body to pay their last tribute to him whose earthly pilgrimage had ended. Amid a profusion of beautiful flowers, that in life he had been so passionately fond of, he was borne to his last resting place in Woodland Cemetery, followed by a large concourse of friends.

Conspicuous among the floral offerings was a piece sent by his fellow printers. It was a large open book composed of the most choice flowers. On one page were the words "At Rest," and nestled amid the flowers at the base of the book was what is called the "printer's stick," with the type set to read, "John K. Lowe, died February 19, 1895, aged 68 years."

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### CAPT. GEORGE W. JONES.

Capt. George Washington Jones, a well known pioneer citizen of the West Side, died about 9 o'clock P. M., October 9th, 1894, at his home, No. 326 Pearl street, aged eighty-two years. He was in fairly good health until a short time before his death, which was immediately caused by heart failure. Mr. Jones was one of Cuyahoga County's pioneers, having been born in or very near Cleveland. He was for many years a lake captain, but retired some years ago, his last command being the schooner Phineas S. Marsh. He owned vessel property at the time of his death, having

shares in the Minch fleet and the Hutchinson boats. He is survived by his wife and by five children—G. W. Jones, of New Orleans, A. W. and L. P. Jones, Mrs. S. R. Woodruff, and Mrs. S. R. Vonnell, all of this city.

### JUDGE CHARLES C. BALDWIN.

[*Cleveland Leader*, Feb. 3, 1895.]

Every one about the Court House and government building was shocked Saturday morning when the news came that Judge Charles C. Baldwin, of the Circuit Court, was dead. Judge Baldwin was well and performing his judicial duties up to Wednesday a week ago. On the Monday preceding the day of the big wind storm, he caught cold from exposure. He said nothing, however, of feeling ill, and went on with his duties through Monday and Tuesday. Wednesday he was compelled to yield and take to his bed. Although his sickness was seen to be serious, there was no thought of danger. Last Thursday evening his son-in-law, Dr. J. P. Sawyer, called Dr. H. K. Cushing and Dr. P. H. Sawyer for a consultation. Friday night, heart failure, caused by septic poisoning, set in, from which death resulted at 4:35 o'clock Saturday morning. The short illness of the Judge, and the strong hope that he would recover, make the blow an especially terrible one.

#### TO THE BEREAVED FAMILY.

Charles Candee Baldwin was born December 2, 1834, at Middletown, Conn. He was the son of Seymour W. Baldwin and Mary E. Candee Baldwin. When he was but five months old his parents moved to Elyria, O. In 1836, his mother died, too early for his remembrance. His father married again, and, with his family, returned to Connecticut



in 1847. In 1856, they again removed to Elyria. The son, Charles, had been graduated with honors the year before from Wesleyan University, Middletown. He took up the study of law in the Harvard Law School and received his degree of LL. B. there in 1857. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Cleveland, entering the offices of S. B. and J. F. Prentiss. He became a partner later, and through several changes the firm became in 1878, Baldwin & Ford.

As a lawyer, Judge Baldwin's career was marked by rapid and signal success. His mind was such as to enable him to solve the most important problems relating to business and finance. Corporation and banking law was especially his study. He was popular among the people, as was shown by the manner of his election to the bench of the Circuit Court. Out of 160 votes cast at the convention which nominated him in 1884, 142 votes were cast for him. He was elected for the third time to the Circuit Court bench last Fall, and up to ten days before his death sat as the presiding judge of that court.

Though eminent as a lawyer and judge, Judge Baldwin was active in various pursuits, both in a business and educational way. Ill health compelled him, in 1870, to partially lay aside his active law practice. He traveled in Europe for some time, and on his return gave considerable attention to insurance and banking. He was connected with the Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Company, was

#### DIRECTOR AND VICE-PRESIDENT

of the Cleveland Linseed Oil Company, and director of several banks. He held at one time the position of trustee in two colleges and was actively connected with several educational organizations. The most important of the latter is the Western Reserve Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders, and of which he was at his death the

president. He was elected to the position to succeed Colonel Charles Whittlesey, a month after the latter's death. The *Leader* of November 11th, 1886, speaks of the election of Judge Baldwin as president of the society in these words: "The selection is one of eminent fitness. Judge Baldwin has been actively and intelligently connected with the society as secretary, trustee, and trustee of invested funds since the formation of the association. He is favorably known by historical, scientific, and antiquarian societies, both in this country and Europe."

Judge Baldwin gave much time and original research to the work of the Historical Society. He wrote and translated a number of works, and the library and museum of the society owe much to his judicious selections.

The Judge was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he was a Republican, and was in every way a loyal citizen, painstaking in all that concerned the public welfare.

He married, in 1862, Caroline Prentiss, the daughter of his law partner. His wife and two children, Mr. Samuel P. Baldwin and Mrs. J. P. Sawyer, survive him, and were present at the time of his death Saturday morning.

The funeral will be held Tuesday, from his late home, No. 1345 Euclid avenue.

Out of respect to the memory of Judge Baldwin, all of the Common Pleas judges will adjourn court Monday noon until Wednesday morning. Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock the Bar Association will hold a meeting in Court Room No. 1 for the purpose of taking appropriate action upon Judge Baldwin's death. It is probable that the Common Pleas judges will attend the funeral services in a body.



MISCELLANEOUS AND HISTORICAL.





## RECOLLECTIONS OF A PIONEER PRINTER.

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(The following is taken from a pamphlet published in Painesville, 1878, entitled, "Autobiography and Recollections of a Pioneer Printer. By Eber D. Howe.")

Mr. Howe was born June 9th, 1798, at "the little village of Clifton Park, in the county of Saratoga," N. Y., and died several years ago. From Cleveland he went to Painesville and founded the *Painesville Telegraph*, the first number of which was issued July 16th, 1822. In 1834, he wrote the book which has been the basis of histories of early Mormonism, entitled, "Mormonism Unveiled.")

In August, 1818, I was present at Black Rock and saw the first steamboat launched that entered the waters of Lake Erie. It was called *Walk-in-the-Water*, and was a memorable event of that day. At this time there was no harbor at Buffalo of sufficient depth of water for a craft of that size, and owing to the crude manner of constructing engines at that time, she had very great difficulty in getting up the river into the lake, consequently she was obliged to wait for a "horn breeze," as the sailors term it, and hitch on eight or ten pair of oxen by means of a long rope or cable, and together with all the steam that could be raised, she was able to make the ascent. Sometimes the cable would break and the craft float back to the place from whence she started.

In September of this year I was engaged for one month in Erie, Pa., to assist in putting in operation the first newspaper in that town, entitled the *Erie Gazette*, by Mr. Ziba Willes. Sometime previous to this, however, I think a paper had been issued there called the *Genius of the Lakes*, and printed on a sheet of foolscap, but had been discontinued. I never saw but one number of that remarkable *Genius*. I set up most of the type for the first number

of the *Erie Gazette*, which, I believe, is still flourishing, under many improvements and transformations.

The Winter following I tarried in Fredonia till the first day of April, when I put in practice the advice of Horace Greeley—although not uttered till forty years afterwards—"young man, go west." On that day my earthly possessions were consolidated and amounted, all told, to a horse, saddle, bridle, a valise, and \$25.00 in cash. The first day was over a rough road, through a snow storm. My destination then was Cleveland, where I arrived in four days. In those times that was considered pretty near "the West," if not the "jumping off place." The night before I arrived there I tarried at an "inn" four miles east of Painesville, kept by one Daniel Olds. Early next morning I proceeded on my way, passing over a very long bridge across Grand River, and on rising the bank on the western side I noticed a few houses, but tarried not till I arrived at the "inn" of Capt. Clark Parker, in Mentor. Here, while taking some refreshments, I enquired the name of the place I had just passed through. The lady in waiting said it was Painesville, and by some "The openings." Mrs. Parker died in the latter part of 1875, being some ninety years old.

After riding that day a distance of thirty-four miles, over a tolerably good road for part of the way, for that season of the year, I arrived in the village of Cleveland, then containing about 200 inhabitants, as I should judge, as the census taken next year, in the whole township, numbered 606. There were then three warehouses on the river, and on Superior street three hotels, to-wit: the principal one was kept by Noble H. Merwin, on the south side near the foot of the street; one where the Forest City Hotel now stands, kept by Doct. Don McIntosh; the other on the north side, between Bank and Seneca streets, kept by Capt. Philo Taylor. The merchants were Orlando Cutter, foot of Su-

perior street; Nathan Perry, in a small one-story wooden building, a few rods east of Water street; Irad Kelley, at the head of Bank street, and S. S. Dudley, a little further up. On reconnoitering the town I soon discovered a printing office, which I should now judge was near the corner of Seneca street, in an open space and some distance from any other building. It was about 10 x 20 feet, and had been constructed for weighing hay. The front end had a projecting roof, under which swung four log chains, which, when anything was to be weighed, were hitched to the four wheels of a wagon and raised from the ground by means of a long wooden beam or lever, one end of which occupied a good portion of the printing office—so that the editor or printer could conveniently attend to the scales when not otherwise employed. The paper was called the *Cleveland Register*, and had been put in operation the year before by Andrew Logan, who brought his press and type from Beaver, Pa., which were so badly worn (nearly down to the third nick, as printers say of poor type) that the impressions were nearly illegible. Mr. Logan was a very small man, of a very dark complexion, and was by some said to be a lineal descendant of the famous Mingo Chief. The *Register* was discontinued a few months after the establishment of the *Herald*.

In the month of June following, I became twenty-one years of age, and began to look around for the most favorable location for a newspaper. The Connecticut Western Reserve was yet comparatively a wilderness, with but small settlements in perhaps no more than half the townships, the inhabitants poor—many discouraged by “hard times,” incessant toil in chopping off the heavy timber which covered the whole country, and their indebtedness for the soil. But one newspaper, beside the *Register*, had as yet made its appearance in “New Connecticut.” This was at Warren, Trumbull County, and called the *Trump of Fame*, in 1812,

by Thomas D. Webb, a lawyer, with one leg,—and in after years very extensively known throughout all Northern Ohio. Well, *The Genius of the Lakes*, and *Trump of Fame*, I thought were pretty high specimens of western enterprise; but the latter soon took the name of *Western Reserve Chronicle*, was published by Hapgood & Quinby, and has been continued to the present time.

The Western Reserve was then composed of the counties of Huron, Medina, Portage, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Ashtabula, and Trumbull—all which, in the year following, contained a population of 56,747. Here, thought I, must be a pretty fair location for the establishment of a new paper—more especially as nine-tenths of the people were supposed to be of New England extraction. I soon determined to try the experiment and issued proposals for publishing a paper to be called the *Cleveland Herald*. But here a dilemma was soon encountered in the shape of an empty pocket, which was a source of much affliction and misery in those early days, as it has been with a large majority of the craft from that time down, as I verily believe. But this item of difficulty was doomed to be cast aside by some expedient yet unknown.

About this time I made my first voyage on Lake Erie by a passage to Dunkirk, on board a small schooner of about twenty tons, laden with pig-iron and sundries, and entirely destitute of anything in the shape of a cabin to protect passengers from the scorching rays of the sun by day or the damp breezes of the night. On this there was a crew of three men and four passengers. By the aid of land breezes, in the course of two days we had arrived in the vicinity of the Peninsula above Erie, when we encountered a dead calm, and moved not for the space of three days. Here was a condition of things presented which cannot be described only to those who have been in the same predicament. It

is generally conceded that a storm is preferable to a calm, and those on board our little craft were doomed to a pretty splendid exhibition of both, as, at near the close of the fifth day a gentle breeze sprang up from off land, which was hailed by all on board with the most lively demonstrations of pleasure and delight.

We soon swept by the Peninsula, and had proceeded some ten miles below Erie as the darkness of the night set in, accompanied by foreboding and portentous looking clouds from off the land, not more than three miles away. The wind increased in violence every moment, and soon the waters of the lake were in a turmoil and commotion, the swells running almost mountains high. The sails then commenced ripping and tearing, and in half an hour there was not a rag left standing, and the little frail bark was scudding under bare poles, hugging the shore as much as possible, but still making leeway very fast toward the Canadian shore, where we expected to land before the dawn of the morning. As we proceeded, however, the wind veered a little in our favor, and we were enabled to hold our course down the lake and not entirely to lose sight of the lights, which were constantly discernible on land along the shore. The three other passengers, to be clear of the storm, found a place directly under the main hatch, barely sufficient to lie down, into which they crawled and laid themselves down at full length, where, I learned the next morning, they had enjoyed a sound sleep. But I, sink or swim, preferred to see the thing fairly played out, with my eyes wide open; so I took a seat flat upon the deck near the man at the helm and fast hold of a rope. Here I sat for about five long hours watching my chances for life or death, most of the time firmly believing that the latter would be the result—which feeling I observed strongly pervaded the minds of the sailors. However, as the wind began to abate, I fell asleep, strange as it



may seem, and awoke as the wind veered round and checked further progress in that direction. We found by a little observation that we had passed our port of destination some fifteen miles, and the sails were being again rigged for a retrograde movement, and we soon entered the harbor of Dunkirk. To those who have been accustomed to the navigation of Lake Erie at all seasons of the year this may be a very trifling affair, but to me its vivid impressions will endure and only end with life.

My second voyage on the lake was on my return trip. After making an overland journey to Buffalo, I took passage from Black Rock to Cleveland on board the steamer *Walk-in-the-Water*, heretofore noticed, and ascended the Niagara River through the aid and assistance of that "horn breeze," before described. The usual speed of this boat was about eight miles an hour, without the use of sails, and made a trip to Detroit in about eight days. We arrived off Cleveland at near the close of the second day, under a heavy northwest gale of wind and a heavy sea. At that time there was no entrance to the harbor, except for very small craft and lighters. It was soon discovered that the boat could proceed no farther against the wind, and could not put back without great peril. Finally all the anchors were cast, with the alternative of riding out the gale or going onto the beach, and I think the latter was most expected by all on board. The gale continued for three nights and two days without much abatement, and on the morning of the third day the passengers were taken ashore in small boats, among whom were the late Governor Wood, wife and child.

I now commenced looking about for material aid to bring about my plan for putting in operation the *Cleveland Herald*. With this view I went to Erie and conferred with my old friend Willes, who had the year before started the *Erie Gazette*. After due consultation and deliberation he

agreed to remove his press and type to Cleveland after the expiration of the first year in that place. So, on the 19th of October, 1819, without a single subscriber, the first number of the Cleveland *Herald* was issued. Some of the difficulties and perplexities now to be encountered may here be mentioned as matters of curiosity to the present generation. Our mails were then all carried on horseback. We had one mail a week from Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Columbus, and Sandusky. The paper on which we printed was transported in wagons from Pittsburgh, and at some seasons the roads were in such a condition that it was impossible to procure it in time for our publication days. Advance payments for newspapers at that time were never thought of. In a few weeks our subscription list amounted to about 300, at which point it stood for about two years, with no very great variation. These were scattered all over the Western Reserve, except in the county of Trumbull. In order to extend our circulation to its greatest capacity we were obliged to resort to measures and expedients which would appear rather ludicrous at the present day. For instance, each and every week after the paper had been struck off I mounted a horse, with a valise filled with copies of the *Herald*, and distributed them at the doors of all subscribers between Cleveland and Painesville, a distance of thirty miles, leaving a package at the latter place; and on returning diverged two miles to what is known as Kirtland Flats, where another package was left for distribution, which occupied fully two days. I frequently carried a tin horn to notify the yeomanry of the arrival of the latest news, which was generally forty days from Europe and ten days from New York. This service was performed through the Fall, Winter, and Spring, and through rain, snow, and mud, with only one additional charge of fifty cents on the subscription price; and, as the number of papers thus carried averaged about sixty, the profits may be readily calculated.

Then, again, in those days cash payments for anything was very seldom thought of. Corn was the most staple article of exchange. This was most generally delivered at some distillery in the neighborhood, where it was transformed into whiskey, and again sold for about twenty cents a gallon. In this way I think I was once the owner of a whole barrel of that *blue ruin*. Almost every township then contained one or more of these "appendages of advanced civilization," and the hardy pioneer really supposed that little improvement could be realized till his distillery was in a flourishing condition.

In looking at the files of the *Herald* I find the first article of the first number a very strong remonstrance against the great evils of American Slavery, which, if it had appeared twenty years later in those columns, would almost have produced a bonfire of its press and types. The same number also contains an account of the death of the hero of Put-in-Bay, whose colossal statue now adorns the Park in the city of Cleveland, Com. Perry, and which reads as follows:

"DIED, at Port de Espagne, in the Island of Trinidad, on board the U. S. Schr. Nonsuch, on the 28th August last, Com. Oliver Hazard Perry. His malady was a malignant fever, with which he was seized at the mouth of the River Oronoco. So virulent was the disease that on the fourth day after its commencement he was reduced to the lowest state of existence. He was buried with military honors at Port de Espagne, which lies in the Gulf of Paria. The troops of the Island of Trinidad, a large concourse of citizens, together with the officers and crews of the U. S. Schooners John Adams and Nonsuch, formed the procession.

"Com. Perry was the eldest son of Christopher R. Perry, Esq., of the U. S. Navy, and was at the time of his death thirty-four years of age. He entered the service in 1798 as a midshipman on board the sloop of war Gen. Green, which at that time was commanded by his father. During the war with Tripoli he served in the Mediterranean

Squadron. In 1812, he commanded the flotilla of gunboats stationed in the harbor of New York, with the rank of Master and Commander. In 1813, he directed in chief the operations of the American Squadron on Lake Erie, and on the 10th of September in that year gained the memorable naval victory which rendered his name imperishable."

In farther reviewing some of the subsequent numbers of the *Herald*, I find that we were woefully led astray by the prevailing sentiments of nearly the whole civilized and uncivilized portions of the community of our common country—that there was no wrong in, but rather a duty, to lend our aid in returning fugitive slaves to their pretended owners. I may say that in this matter we were tempted for a short time beyond what we could bear; and now, as the survivor of that print, after a lapse of fifty-eight years, I feel humbly to ask the forgiveness of mankind for the perpetration of so foolish and dastardly an act as to admit to its columns the advertisements of man-thieves, offering large rewards for the apprehension of the bondman. Flaming handbills were frequently forwarded to our office from the borders of Virginia across the Ohio River, accompanied by liberal sums of money to pay for their insertion. At that time this was no more heeded or thought to be disgraceful than for a bottle of whiskey to be kept constantly standing on a clergyman's table to tempt the appetite of his visitors. We yielded to the temptation, and gave publicity to the two notices following, which I here copy for the wonderment of the present generation, few of whom, I presume, ever beheld its like.

#### 500 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, in Clarksburgh, Virginia, on the 6th of the present month, the following negro men, viz. :

#### MARTIN AND SAM.

Martin is a very handsome negro, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, compactly built, of a light black complexion ;

his teeth usually yellow from the chewing of tobacco; not talkative; erect in his appearance, and about twenty years of age. Had on when he absconded a new fur hat, black cloth coatee, white woolen pantaloons, &c.

*Sam* is very black; 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; about 30 years of age; stoops while walking; has large, white eyes; free and easy to talk; blows much from a phthisical complaint; laughs readily; took a quantity of clothing with him, and wore a white fur hat, blue and white roundabout, and pantaloons.

They have made their way into the State of Ohio and may be found in the direction of Cleveland and Canada. The above reward of 500 dollars will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver said slaves to us at Clarksburgh, or 300 dollars will be given if they are secured in jail so that we get them again; or 200 dollars will be given to any person who will particularly inform us, by letter or otherwise, where they are—which information shall by us be deemed confidential. \* \* \*

EDWARD B. JACKSON,  
JONATHAN JACKSON.

April 10, 1820. —————

#### 150 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber in Clarksburgh, Virginia, on the 19th of April, a negro slave named BEN. He is a handsome negro, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 35 or 40 years of age. Had on when he went away an old white hat, and a blue linsey hunting shirt; took away with him a large bundle of clothing. He was seen about ten miles below Parkersburgh, at which place he crossed the Ohio River and is supposed to be now in that neighborhood or somewhere in the State of Ohio. The above reward of 150 dollars will be given if he is returned to me, or 50 dollars if he is secured so that I get him again. And I hereby authorize any citizen of the U. S. to seize, arrest, and transport the said negro to the State of Virginia, or to detain the said slave in any jail or elsewhere until I can send for him, hereby giving to the said citizen or citizens full power and authority to act in my behalf in the premises,



and ratifying and making whatever they or any of them may do therein irrevocable. As witness my hand and seal.

JAMES PINDALL.

Whether through our agency or otherwise the chivalry of Old Virginia ever overtook these "good looking" negroes, I am unable to say. After a little reflection, however, we concluded they must resort to other expedients than the columns of the *Herald* to recover their locomotive property.

This year I gave my first vote ; for Governor of Ohio, Ethan Allen Brown, and for Representative to State Legislature, Reuben Wood. A month later my vote was given for eight electors for Ohio, who cast their votes for James Monroe as President of the United States. This being his second term, he received every vote, except one from New Hampshire—an anomaly in our history as a nation, before or since, save the election of General Washington.

At the end of two years my connection with the *Herald* ceased by mutual consent and limitation, my partner, Mr. Ziba Willes, continuing its publication. Our debts, due and outstanding, were found to be about \$1,000, scattered in small sums all over the Western Reserve. Printers can form a pretty accurate estimate of the amount that was actually realized in its collection.

In taking my leave of the *Herald*, I feel like paying a passing tribute to the memory of my late partner. He was never married ; was of a kind, sociable disposition, friendly to all, and was one of the noblest works of God—an honest man. He was considerably deaf, which rendered his conversations with friends somewhat disagreeable. As he had premonitions of approaching consumption, he retired from the *Herald* in 1826, and sought the peace and quietude of a brother's friendly home in Bedford—the late Luther Willes, Esq. He closed his mortal career, after six months' confinement, on the 13th of February, 1830, aged 35 years. His

brother Luther followed him with the same disease in 1833, aged 44 years. His wife still survives, at the age of 80 years. She was the sister of the late Hon. John W. Willey.

After the retirement of Mr. Willes, his successor was a Mr. Prime, who continued its publication only for a brief period, and died of consumption. He was succeeded by John R. St. John, who was one of the children of that resolute mother who saved her dwelling from the torch of the savages in Buffalo in 1813, heretofore referred to. He continued its publication a few years, and died in Lockport a few years since.

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## CLEVELAND MILITARY.

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A HISTORY OF CLEVELAND'S CITIZEN SOLDIERS FROM THE EARLY DAYS.—THE GREYS AND THE GUARDS, TWO FAMOUS MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF SIXTY YEARS AGO.—REMINISCENCES OF A GUN SQUAD.—THE FIRST ARTILLERY COMPANY.—A SKETCH OF THE NEW GRAYS.—HOW CAPTAIN WOOD WON DISTINCTION.

Much has been said in the newspapers in regard to the early military organizations of Cleveland, and a good many errors in regard to these have crept into print. In view of these facts it occurred to the writer that a chronological account of the organization of the several military companies, especially those of an early day, with such important facts as present themselves therewith, might be of interest to the public and especially to military men of the present day. During a residence in Cleveland, which commenced some years more than half a century since, the writer has witnessed much which he now records, but he has not depended alone upon his memory. The files of the old newspapers

have been diligently searched, old military documents examined, and many conversations had with old settlers, especially those now living who took part in military affairs at an early day. As a preliminary to a better understanding, it may be proper to state that Cleveland became a town by act of the Territorial Legislature in 1800. The town was made to embrace all the territory now in Cuyahoga County, east of the Cuyahoga River, the Indian country west of the river to the line of the Reserve and some of the towns now a part of Geauga County.

The first military election held in this good-sized town, or at least in that portion now the City of Cleveland, took place May 7, 1804, and appears to have been conducted much like a political election in New York City, under the Tammany regime. It was openly charged, as appears by official documents, that persons were permitted to vote who were not eighteen years of age, that others voted who were not liable to do military duty, and that a number of votes were cast by non-residents of the town. Furthermore, the claim was made that the vote was not compared with the poll-books at the close of the election. The successful candidate for captain, it was charged in writing, had given to the voters spirituous liquors and had frequently threatened to "set the savages against the inhabitants." The election was held under the first State militia law. The first military training within the limits of the present City of Cleveland is mentioned as having taken place in 1806 at what was then known as "Doan's Corners," and about fifty persons, it is said, turned out to drill.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, a military company was organized in Cleveland, composed of about fifty men. Each man was uniformed in his citizen's suit and was armed with his own rifle, without regard to pattern or make. Harvey Murray

was captain, Louis Dilley, lieutenant, Seth Doan, one of the sergeants, while David S. Tyler was drummer, and Rudolphus Carrolton, fifer. After a few months the company disbanded, with the understanding that the members should be called together if their services were needed. Still another company of similar character, but less in numbers, was organized in Newburgh, which lived about the same length of time. The first regularly formed independent military organization in Cleveland was a company called the "Light Horse," which made its first appearance, says the venerable Mr. John Doane, "about 1825, and disbanded in the early thirties." The men wore blue uniforms, and under each saddle was a red blanket. The company was commanded by George L. Chapman. Among the members were John Doane, Darius Adams, Rollin Lee, Jeptha Buel, Orlando Cutter, H. H. Dodge, Jefferson Strong, and Barney Anderson. Only two of the members of this company, John Doane, aged ninety-seven, and Darius Adams, aged eighty-five, are now living.

On the 28th of August, 1837, Timothy Ingraham, and a number of other gentlemen met at the Cleveland House, which occupied the site of the present Forest City House, and decided to form a military company, to be called the Cleveland City Guards. After a number of meetings, Mr. Ingraham, who had been selected for captain, was taken sick, and remained in poor health for several months, during which time drilling was suspended, and nothing done towards perfecting the organization. In the meantime, a number of other young men, imbued with a military spirit, decided to form a company independent of the one already started. A man by the name of Ross became the drill master, and afterwards was made captain. As the company started by Captain Ingraham and others had shown no life for several months, the new company could see no reason why it

might not take the name of Guards, and so it did. The name "Guards" at this time was very popular, and the first military company in a city was sure to adopt it. The men under Captain Ingraham had decided that the color of their suits should be gray, but as there was not cloth enough to be had in the city of that color, of the same shade, it was evident the company must for some time delay its debut, and that the new company which had been started by Captain Ross would be the first to appear in public.

In view of these facts, the men under Captain Ingraham decided on the 7th of June, 1838, that the name City Guards should be dropped, and thereafter the company should be called the Cleveland Greys. There was very little objection to this, since the name so well corresponded with the color of the uniforms. July 4, following, the City Guards under Captain Ross turned out for parade. It was the first appearance of the company. Dressed in blue, with gold-colored trimmings, the men made a very showy appearance. At a "Fourth of July banquet" that evening, Mr. D. W. Cross proposed this sentiment: "The Cleveland City Guards, may their military spirit and enterprise be duly appreciated by our citizens." Mr. Cross at the time was a member of the Greys, but he admired the spirit the Guards had shown.

The Greys met for drill each Monday evening, in a room called the "Armory," on the fourth floor of the building on the southeast corner of Prospect and Ontario streets, long known as the Mechanics' Block. The Guards had their drill room in the Farmers' Block, on the opposite corner, directly across Prospect street.

September 6, 1838, the Greys in full uniform made their first appearance on the streets of Cleveland, and the *Herald* and *Gazette* of that date paid the company this compliment:

"City Greys.—This fine independent corps, Captain



Igraham, Lieutenants Sanford, Russell, and Gillett, gave our citizens a most agreeable surprise this forenoon, with their neat, tasty uniforms, glittering bayonets, precise military evolutions, and correct soldier-like bearing. So quietly have the spirited young men who compose this corps gone to work and raised up a company, at once the pride and ornament of Cleveland, that we presume many of our citizens scarce knew of its organization, until called to admire by the war-breathing notes of the excellent band of Greys.

“‘Beautiful!’ ‘Fine!’ ‘Splendid!’ ‘Just the thing for Cleveland!’ ‘Fill up the ranks!’ ‘Success to the Greys!’ were exclamations made by everyone.”

The 22d of December following, the Greys gave their first ball, which was largely attended. It was held at the American House, which was first opened to the public August 13th, the year previous. After the ladies had been sent home, the members of the company had their first “stag dance.” For years this so-called “stag dance” closed every ball given by the Greys, and it was always a jolly rollicking event. In those days there was a committee regularly appointed to go with carriages after the ladies, and to escort them home after the ball.

May 22d, 1839, Mr. Charles M. Giddings presented the Greys with a beautiful white and blue silk flag. On one side was the motto, “Semper Paratus.” The presentation took place on the Public Square, and Bushnell White, Esq., received it on behalf of the Greys, responding in a very flowery speech, eliciting much applause.

July 4th, of that year, the Greys and Guards were both out on parade and vied with each other in military drill. The Greys, under the spirited commands of Capt. Ingraham, a superior drill master, appeared to be the favorites.

The Guards, not to be outdone in the way of flag presentation, had arranged to have a “standard” presented to

them by the "ladies of Cleveland." Mr. J. F. Hanks, under whose direction the standard or banner was made, in a few well chosen words, turned it over to Mrs. Mary C. Webster, who then, after suitable remarks, presented it to the company. Captain Ross accepted the token, briefly responding. Mrs. Webster is still living, and it is said that though past fourscore years, takes much interest in military affairs.

On the 3rd of July, the Greys went into camp, at the head of Superior street, which then terminated at Erie street. On the 6th, the Buffalo Guards, escorted by Frank Johnson's Philadelphia Brass Band, on their way home from Detroit, on a steamer, stopped over in Cleveland several hours to visit the Greys. Johnson was a splendid looking, bright, well dressed negro, and attracted much attention. Both companies turned out for drill, but a gun squad, known as Fay's Battery, attached to the Buffalo company, by their rapid movements and quick firing, attracted far the most attention.

The mixing of infantry and artillery in this manner, though looked upon as a military innovation, greatly pleased the Greys and others present. Soon after, during the same month, the Brady Guards, of Detroit, on their way home from a visit to the Buffalo Guards, became for a short time the guests of the Greys. These three companies, the Greys, of Cleveland, the Brady Guards, of Detroit, and the Buffalo Guards, of Buffalo, were looked upon as the "crack" companies in their respective cities, each trying to excel the other, but the best of feeling existed between them. August 22d, the Greys were out for target practice. October 30th, they headed a procession in honor of the opening of the Cuyahoga County Agricultural Fair, and a week later, they acted as an escort at the funeral of Captain Ross, of the City Guards.

In September, 1839, there came to Cleveland to live, a young man, then twenty-one years of age, a native of Con-

necticut, who for a number of years had resided in Buffalo, working Winters at his trade, as printer, and in the Summer season, sailing on the lakes, as mate of a sailing vessel—the Agnes Barton, and as captain of the Martha Freme.

While in Buffalo, he had belonged to the artillery branch of the Buffalo Guards, and accompanied the battery while on its visit to Cleveland, a short time previous. This young man became prominent in military affairs in Cleveland and in the State, as will hereafter appear, and hence this brief mention. Immediately after his arrival in the city, he visited the Greys' Armory and was induced to join the company. His proficiency in drill, and the fact that he had served in Fay's Battery, led to a determination on the part of the Greys to have him organize an artillery squad. Capt. Ingraham thereupon detailed the following members of the company to carry out the object in view: David L. Wood, Walter E. Lawrence, E. S. Flint, Richard Dockstader, C. J. Merriam, Frank Krager, Ed. A. Scovill, C. H. Utley, and James Wilbur. These nine constituted the original gun squad, Mr. Wood acting as commander, with the rank of sergeant in the Greys. Soon after, Mr. Stoughton Bliss became one of the squad, having the distinction of not being a member of the Greys. December 23rd, 1839, the Greys gave their second annual ball. In June, 1840, the company went to Fort Meigs, where there was an encampment of New York and Ohio regiments. General William H. Harrison, then a candidate for President, was there, and the Whigs had a great time. The gun squad, of course, accompanied the Greys, and furnished a good share of the noise requisite to the occasion. Mrs. Wood, wife of the commander of the squad, made the necessary cartridges for the little six-pound gun, as she did all that were used by the squad while it existed.

July 4, there was a "parade" in the city, the Guards

turning out under Captain Hayward, who had succeeded to command on the death of Captain Ross, and the Greys appearing with Captain Ingraham at their head. During the Fall of 1840, politics ran high, and whenever there was a political meeting in the city held by either party, or a distinguished politician arrived, the gun squad was sure to be called upon to fire a salute. The uniform charge for each gun fired was fifty cents. The firing was generally done on the Public Square, and the question was frequently put to the commandant, "What are you firing for?" Mr. Wood's uniform reply was, "For fifty cents a gun!"

In the Fall, the Democrats had a big meeting in a grove near the grounds where the present Public Library building now stands. Among those present were Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States; Hon. William Shannon, Governor of Ohio; and Hon. William Allen, United States Senator. Of course, upon such an important occasion, the burning of a good deal of gunpowder was deemed essential, and it was at this time that the only accident took place that ever happened to any member of the squad. Mr. Dockstader, while in the act of priming a gun, by a flash of powder had his whiskers burned off and his coat badly damaged. On the 23rd of December, the Greys held their third annual ball. It was again given at the American House. The invitations had printed on them a list of the officers as follows: Colonel T. Ingraham; Captain A. S. Sanford; Lieutenant W. B. Dockstader; Sergeants J. Perry, J. A. Wheeler, G. H. Russell, E. A. Scovill, and D. L. Wood; Corporal R. T. Lyon; Quartermaster A. Merwin. In the afternoon of the day of the ball, the company paraded the streets, and the weather being fine, the elegant uniforms, burnished arms, and martial bearing of the men never showed to better advantage. The ball was the largest and most elegant in every respect of any previously given in

Cleveland. An hour or more before the supper, wine and cake was passed around among the ladies. Each year, on the 23rd of December, the Greys gave a ball, and this was kept up as long as the company had an existence.

July 3, 1841, the Greys went into camp and remained three days. On the 4th, a brass band, the men wearing very showy uniforms, was attached to the Greys and headed the procession. It was thereafter known as the Greys' band. It was the first regularly organized, uniformed, brass band in Cleveland. The annual ball this year was again given at the American House. February 22, 1842, the Greys and Guards both turned out for parade. July 4, 1843, the day was ushered in by a salute from the Greys' gun squad, and during the day the City Guards paraded under Captain Perry. This was the last heard of that company. The following year, 1844, very little military spirit was displayed. July 4, the artillery squad fired a salute, which was mentioned in the papers, but there was no military parade.

June, 1845, the Greys turned over to the Artillery squad, which now became an artillery company, all its military equipments which might be of use to the organization and had not been disposed of previously. The caps and coats had been sold to a Painesville company. The tents belonging to the Greys were a present from Captain Benjamin Stanard, who had them made by his men on a vessel known as the Ramsey Crooks, while sailing on the lakes. The vessel was afterwards wrecked in an ice storm, and Captain Stanard, who was in command, came near being frozen to death. Upon the disbandment of the Greys, several of the men joined the Artillery Company. That year, there was a big fourth of July celebration. The *Herald* of the 5th had this to say: "The Light Artillery, Captain D. L. Wood, presented a fine martial appearance, and a noble live American eagle was perched upon their glittering war dog."



On this occasion, the German Guards made their first appearance, commanded by Captain Silberg. Said the *Herald* of the new company: "This was their debut on a public occasion, and the military spirit exhibited by our German adopted citizens does them much credit."

July 4, 1846, the German Guards, under the same captain, were again in the Fourth of July procession. The *Herald* paid the Artillery another compliment. Said that paper: "The Flying Artillery, Captain Wood, made a very showy appearance, and their rapid evolutions were the admiration of all."

February 22, 1847, the company gave its first reception and ball, which was held at the American House. The committee of arrangements consisted of Captain D. L. Wood and Messrs. W. E. Lawrence, W. H. Hayward, John Walworth, W. L. Standart and Benjamin Brown. The price of tickets was \$3.

In July, 1847, the company went to Chicago by special invitation, to do the firing for the so-called "Harbor and River Convention," which was an assemblage of men to take action calculated to secure greater appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements. Upon this occasion, Captain Wood, naturally bluff and outspoken, and withal a strict military disciplinarian, gave particular offense to some of the men. At the election which soon followed, he was superseded in command by General A. S. Sanford, a man of greater suavity, but not the equal of Captain Wood in artillery training. The annual ball, February 22, 1848, was held at the Weddell House, and there was a very large assembly.

July 4, of that year, two new companies made their appearance; one was the Yagers, Captain A. Seywert, and the other the Hibernian Guards, Captain P. A. McBarron. The German Guards, Captain Silberg, were also in the procession. A juvenile company called the Lancers, under Cap-

tain Junius R. Sanford, carried a flag "presented by the girls of the public schools." February 22, 1849, there was a parade, in which all the military companies of the city participated. The Artillery Company gave its usual annual ball. February 22, 1851, the military companies of the city turned out in force. There was a big celebration in honor of the opening of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. The artillery ball this year was given at the New England Hotel.

July 4, there was a parade in Cleveland, but the Artillery Company and the Phoenix Engine Company were absent, which occasioned some unfavorable comments. They were in Sandusky by special invitation. While there, Captain Sanford, of the Artillery, was taken sick and turned the company over to Captain Wood, who had been wired at Detroit to join the company. Captain Wood took charge of the drill with his old-time spirit of command. At the next election he was again made captain and from this time forward was elected each year without opposition. The officers now were as follows: D. L. Wood, captain; T. S. Paddock, lieutenant; W. H. Hayward, first sergeant; John Walworth, second sergeant; H. Bingham, commissary, and James Barnett, clerk.

February 22, 1853, the Artillery Company gave, at the American House, its sixth annual reception and ball. The July 4 following, there was the largest turn-out of military companies, fire companies, civic societies, and bands ever witnessed in Cleveland to that time. Two new artillery companies had been organized and under the instructions of Captain Wood fitted for duty. In the parade were the Cleveland Artillery with twenty-four men and two guns; the Ohio City Artillery with thirty-three men and two guns, and the Brooklyn Artillery with sixteen men and one gun, the whole number under the command of Major Wood. The

German Guards, the Yagers, the Hibernian Guards, and the Washington Guards of Ohio City, constituted the infantry force.

July 4, 1854, there was no general celebration in Cleveland, and the only military company that turned out was the Hibernian Guards, always reliable on every public occasion. In Ohio City, a brass piece belonging to the artillery company of that side of the river was prematurely discharged by reason of the vent not being held tight while loading, and two men, William Craig and Erwin Lewis had their arms badly burned; one had an arm broken.

In the latter part of the Summer of this year, a number of the members of the old Greys and a large number of other young men determined to organize a new military company and to call it the Cleveland Grays, taking the name of the old company which went out of existence some ten years previous. There was this change, however, the old company name was spelled Greys, while the new one wrote it Grays. T. S. Paddock, of the old organization, was made captain. In January following, the company made its appearance upon the streets and the same evening gave a reception and ball. The programme read: "Cleveland Grays, First Annual Festival, January 23, 1855." The old Greys always had their balls on the 23d of December. During this evening, Captain A. S. Sanford, of the old Greys, escorted by a number of the old members, presented to the new company the flag which in 1839 had been presented to the original Greys by Charles M. Giddings, Esq. Bushnell White, Esq., who sixteen years previous had received the flag for the old Greys, was now again the recipient spokesman. Captain Sanford closed his presentation speech with, "Dear old flag, take it," and then tossed the old relic to Mr. White.

The Grays of the present day are the successors of the old organization of the same name to the extent here men-

tioned. If preserved, it would rightfully carry the old flag which belonged to the first independent infantry company organized in Cleveland. Its real existence, however, covers a period only from its "first festival" in 1855.

Surely the company can boast of forty years of military labors and loyal work unsurpassed by any other military company in the land. It is in no manner the successor of the City Guards, who in 1839, not 1838, as has lately been published, were presented a flag or standard by the ladies of Cleveland at the hands of Mrs. Brewster. Neither the old nor the new Grays ever had any connection with that company.

The artillery ball in 1855 was held at the Angier House. July 4, that year, there was another big celebration in Cleveland. The *Plain Dealer* had this to say of the new Grays: "The Grays numbered about forty-five, and for a new company their discipline and exercises are excellent." The Cleveland and Ohio City artillery companies were commanded by Major Wood, the Brooklyn Artillery by Captain Andrews. The Hibernians, German and Washington Guards were out in full force, under their old captains. A new company called the Light Dragoons attracted particular attention. There was an encampment on the South Side—"University Heights"—called Camp Cuyahoga. General Swan, of Rochester, N. Y., by invitation of the Cleveland military, acted as commandant. The Chicago Light Guards, the Rochester Light Guards, the Rochester City Dragoons, and one or two companies from Buffalo were visiting guests.

July 4, 1856, the military display consisted of the artillery under Major Wood; Hibernian Guards, Captain Kinney; Washington Guards, Captain Brinker; The Grays, Captain Paddock; The Dragoons, Captain Heckman; and a new company called the Light Guards, under Captain Junius R.

Sanford. In 1857, there was no military turnout worth mentioning.

The old artillery company each year had its banquet on the 22d of February, and the new Grays their festival on the 23d of January.

In 1858, under a new military law, the Cleveland Artillery organized into four companies, each consisting of twenty men, one piece and one caisson. These companies were commanded as follows: Company A, Captain Simmonds; Company B, Captain Mack; Company C, Captain Heckman; and Company D, Captain Rice. The Grays that year were under command of Captain W. H. Hayward, who for some years was first lieutenant of the Cleveland Artillery and also foreman of Phoenix Engine Company No. 4. July 4, 1859, there was an Independence Day celebration in the city, which Governor Chase and his staff attended.

The following year, 1860, the preparations being made for the Perry celebration on the 10th of September, prevented any display on the 4th of July. The big affair of the 10th has often been described, and the part the military took in the parade has become a matter of history. Suffice it to say that the day after the celebration Governors Dennison, of Ohio, and Sprague, of Rhode Island, with their respective staff officers, went to a review of the military at Camp Perry, on the county fair grounds. After the review, without any previous notice, Governor Sprague called before him Captain J. R. Sanford, of the Light Guards, and in a short speech presented him with a fine sword. This suggested to Governor Dennison that he, too, ought to present a sword to the captain of some company, but, said he: "I have no sword." General Wood, a member of his staff, wore a new one at his side, and immediately tendered it to the Governor, who in turn, in a few complimentary words, presented it to Captain Paddock, of the Grays.



The war now came on, and the history of the military of Cleveland during the next four years is a part of the history of Ohio in the Rebellion. Of the men of Cleveland up to this time, no man had been more prominent in military affairs or longer in continuous line of service than Major D. L. Wood. After this he became an important factor in the State's service.

In 1856, Salmon P. Chase was elected Governor of the State, and soon after appointed Major Wood on his staff as chief engineer, with the rank of colonel, and when re-elected in 1858, made him quartermaster general. In 1860, when William Dennison succeeded Mr. Chase as Governor, he re-appointed General Wood. While holding this position the General was frequently called to different parts of the State to assist in the organization of military companies and to give military instructions.

Early in 1861, a war with the South seemed imminent, and men were debating in their minds the part they would take. The Legislature was in session. Garfield was in the Senate. He and many others in the Legislature and about Columbus were outspoken against the demands of the slave power, and at once decided to take part in the struggle. In the Senate from Hamilton County was Hon. E. A. Ferguson, a Democrat intensely Southern in sympathy. He had an idea that abolitionists, as he called those who were talking against the South, would not fight, and to test his theory he started a man out to obtain signatures to a paper pledging the signers to enlist for the war. The man was particularly instructed to go only to certain persons, those who had been prominent in their anti-slavery expressions. Here are the names of those who at once signed the paper and the order in which their names were attached. James A. Garfield, Portage County; Dr. T. B. Fisher, Marion County; Rev. Robert McCune, Huron County; William S. Woods,

Ottawa County; Dr. A. B. Monahan, Athens County; J. D. Cox, Hamilton County; A. L. Brewer, Columbiana County; C. T. Blakeslee, Cuyahoga County; W. F. Herrick, Lorain County; S. E. Brown, Miami County, and B. R. Cowan, clerk of the Senate. Feeling the necessity of some military training, these men formed themselves into a class or squad and asked General Wood to drill them, which he did. The squad was afterwards increased by the addition of A. C. Voris, of Akron; Newton Schleick, Senator from Fairfield, and William B. Woods, Representative from Licking. The drilling was done mostly on the east terrace of the State House. Occasionally, however, some of the men were given lessons in one of the rooms in the State House. Nearly all of these men went to the war, served with distinction, and gained high commissions. Six of the number, Garfield, Cox, Cowan, Voris, Woods, and Schleick, became generals.

The position of quartermaster general at this time was one of great importance. Arms, ammunition, and military equipments of every kind had to be purchased. Agents and contractors rushed to Columbus, and in the hurry of the hour and the needs of the State, thought they could sell, at their own price, anything which came under the head of "war supplies." On one occasion a large quantity of powder was offered for sale. Said General Wood to the agent, "Is your powder government test?"

"Well," said the agent, "I hardly think it is, but in an emergency like this the State would make no mistake in buying it."

"Sir," said the General, "we want powder with which to kill the enemy, not that which will kill our own men!"

At another time an offer was made to sell the State a lot of old cannon balls, and when the General learned the size he said to the man: "You know very well that the balls you offer will not fit any of our guns."

One day a party wanted to sell some "fine steel sabers." General Wood grasped the handle of one, placing the point on the floor, and with his foot bent it nearly double. It did not spring back as steel would have done. The subject was dismissed with the remark: "Indeed, that would be a fine weapon with which to arm men going into battle."

The schooling which the General had received in the twenty-five years he had spent in the study of military affairs was of great benefit to the State. The Governor had implicit confidence in his integrity and good judgment.

When the First Regiment of Light Artillery was being organized, General Wood asked the Governor to appoint as its colonel his old artillery associate, Colonel James Barnett. Not only was Barnett made commander of the regiment, but five other members of the old Cleveland Artillery Company were given high positions in it. The General was unwilling to see his former military associates going to the war while he remained away from the post of danger. Several times he could have been appointed to a colonelship of Ohio troops, but he preferred a command in the regular service, even of a lower grade. May 14, 1861, the General was commissioned a captain in the Eighteenth United States Infantry, but at the urgent request of Governor Dennison, he continued for some months to discharge the duties of quartermaster general. Finally he left for the scene of conflict.

In the terrible battle at Stone River, in December, 1862, the regiment to which he belonged was in the thickest of the fight. It went into the action with six hundred men, and all but one hundred and fifty were either killed or wounded. The General was among the latter. A talma or cape which he wore during the engagement was pierced by bullets in seven places. Recovering in part from his wounds, he again took the field and assisted in preventing General

John Morgan from escaping into Kentucky after his raid through Southern Ohio.

After the war, returning to his home in Cleveland, at the suggestion of his wife, he called a meeting of the members of the old artillery company then living in the city, for the purpose of organizing a society which should bind them together more closely, and which is now generally called the Old Artillery Association. It meets each year on the 22d of February for a dinner, speeches, and story telling. The General was made president of the association, and remained such until his death.

In 1875, fourteen years after resigning the office of Quartermaster General, General Wood received a check from the Auditor of State for \$1,800, a balance found to be his due for services rendered and unpaid, this long number of years. It may be mentioned as a further fact in connection with General Wood's military record, that when, in 1837, the so-called "patriot war" was disturbing the slumbers of the people along the border between the United States and Canada, Mr. Wood was visiting in Connecticut, but being advised that the Buffalo Guards, of which he was a member, had been called into service by the Government, he hastened to Buffalo, and took his place in the ranks, serving until the company was discharged from duty. For this service, twenty years later he received from the general Government a warrant for 160 acres of land.

Ten years after the "patriot war," in 1846, the war with Mexico broke out, and Mr. Wood forthwith opened a recruiting office in Cleveland. When he had enlisted nearly men enough for a company, which he was to command, news came that no more troops would be accepted.

General Wood was always ready at his country's call; he did certainly as much as any other man to encourage a military spirit and education in Cleveland. As Quarter-

master General of the State, at the beginning of the late war he armed and equipped more than a hundred regiments; he gave to some of Ohio's most noted generals in the war their first military instruction, and though far past the age for military service, asking for no high command, he went to the front and fought as bravely as the bravest. Gen. B. R. Cowan, one of the six men drilled by Gen. Wood at the breaking out of the war who became generals, in a late letter, says, "Gen. Wood had a large surplus of *fortiter in re*, but he had a deplorable deficit of the *suaviter in modo*. He had great merit as a military man, was of the highest integrity, and had the confidence of all who knew him." Yet, notwithstanding his high merits and great service, he has been almost entirely ignored by our Monument Commission. His name appears on the walls as a "captain" in the service, while justice demanded for him a much higher distinction. Busts adorning the interior of the monument represent daring and deserving soldiers, but none of the men thus honored are more entitled to distinction and remembrance than General Wood. General Wood died in 1881. His remains were escorted to the grave by his old artillery associates, for whom he entertained the highest regard and admiration.

O. J. HODGE.

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## EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF CLEVELAND.

*By Nathaniel A. Stimson, of Tiskilwa, Illinois.*

As a young man of twenty years of age, I arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, from Detroit, Michigan, by steamer Great Western, Captain Blake. Those were the days of the steamboat and stage-coach. I took my "other shirt" to the Merchants Hotel, which was located at the foot of the hill, one block south of the New England Hotel. As I went up



Superior street from the river, water was running out of fire-plugs into the gutter. The buildings on either side of Superior street up to Bank street were the same buildings that are there to-day (or were the 8th of June, 1895, when I was in Cleveland a few hours). There was the old Apollo Hall, with some modern improvements, the American House, ditto the Merchant's Exchange (*Leader* building), ditto Kelly's Hall, just a little above, the hall in which Jenny Lind sung "Sweet Home," "Coming Through the Rye," and other things we could not understand, for three dollars a head. This hall was the big concert hall of the city. Apollo Hall was the theater hall. Here Eliza Logan and her father, the Davenport girls and their father, Charley Webb, A. A. Adams, Forrest, the elder Booth starred it; right in that little, old smoky hall! Dan Marble, the Yankee comedian, Barney Williams, the Irish comedian, Old Man Christy and his boy George, were of those days; and Kelly's Hall. John S. Potter built the first theater building in Cleveland; it was located on Water street, between Superior and St. Clair — a wooden structure. We had Mazeppa and Putnam on that stage, and all of Shakespeare's. There was not as much glitter as we see in these degenerate days, but acting. The "mirror held up to nature." Now the "natural" is held up without the aid of the mirror.

The north side of Superior, from Water street to Bank, are the very same buildings, with the addition of paint and putty and plate glass. Scovell's Hotel, by P. Scovell, about midway the block, a four-story brick, was the Stage House. From this house every morning the stage started for Columbus; and from this house, in 1849, the writer went by stage to Columbus. A little above this was Crittenden's jewelry store (the Tiffany of Cleveland).

And now we are at the Weddell House, corner Bank and Superior streets, at this time just being completed; and

the gilt letters that blazon the name of the house are guilty of murder! they cost a workman his life. Two workmen were swung out on a ladder for staging; the support at one end gave way, and one man went head downward and was instantly killed on the stone pavement. The other man caught a round in the ladder and swung himself in onto the balcony of the corner. I noticed one or two of the letters had fallen off the house, as I thought, to "hide their guilt." Opposite the Weddell, on the corner, was the People's Saving Bank. This bank was robbed of every dollar in it. The robbers left a box of pennies—"cents"—with a label bequeathing them to the Orphan Home. The "trick" was so neatly turned that it was suspected the officials of the bank had put a "snake" in the box. Doors and vaults were intact in the morning of the discovery. It was months before the young fellows who did the job were captured. Of course a reward was offered, and the officers of those days were waiting and watching. Part of the swag was a box of five-franc pieces; this silver the lads had saved for pocket money. The paper money they buried in the side hill over in Ohio City. A man "of the name of" Green kept a house of pleasure out on Lovers' Lane. There were eatables and drinkables, and models who posed for "the altogether," and these two lads dispensed these five-franc pieces lavishly on the Green. It finally dawned on this man Green that this was a clew, and he confided his suspicions to the city marshal (I think his name was Lawrence), and they were to divide the reward. He was right; this led to the capture, after much trouble, of the burglars, and the recovery of most of the money. The burglars had followed the cashier to his home, taken the keys from his pocket, got the impression and made keys in duplicate. One turned "States evidence" and the other went up ten years.

Superior street at this time was a plain "dirt road,"

with brick sidewalks. Ox teams were often seen on the street.

The first claim of riparian rights was made by Mr. Stockton. He drove piles at the foot of Bank street about one hundred and fifty feet into the lake, and it was called Stockton's Pier. A year or two after this, some one built a pier and wharf at the foot of Water street, and had a cafe on the lake shore, and pleasure boats.

About 1850, I think, the city offered a prize to the fire company that threw the first water on a fire, to encourage promptness in the different companies. The fire laddies, ever on the alert for the prize, if there was no fire they would make one, and everything being ready would soon put an end to it. One engine house was just south of the Public Square, and one block from there was a new church just being finished. One of the boys set fire to shavings in the building, and of course "de machine" was there first; but the fire had the start and burned the building. This thing had been played so often that the whole community was aroused, and they determined to find the person and punish him, and they did. The boy, about seventeen years old, was an apprentice in the *Plain Dealer* office. The topsail schooner Eureka was about to sail for California with gold-seekers from Cleveland, and did sail around Cape Horn. This boy was put on board the Eureka and reached Montreal, but the law followed him. The Eureka was put in dry-dock to be copper-fastened for the sea, and with this delay the officers caught him, brought him back, and he was sent to the penitentiary. Oh, yes, I know his name.

SOME EARLY HISTORY.

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THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF ROCKPORT.—THE FIRST ROAD  
ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER AND  
WHO BUILT IT.

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[*From the Cleveland Leader, December 30, 1894.*]

Much of interest has from time to time appeared in your columns in regard to the early history of Cleveland, and frequent sketches have been given of the more prominent among her pioneer citizens, many of whom became in due course of time noted as active participants and instrumental agents in the growth, development and prosperity of this city.

Less has, however, found its way into any publication in regard to the settlement and early history of the outlying portions of Cuyahoga County.

The township of Rockport—now known as Lakewood Hamlet—is rapidly coming to the front as a beautiful suburb and most desirable place of residence. Therefore, some brief sketch or sketches of its pioneer settlers and settlements may be of interest to many of your readers.

It will be remembered by those acquainted with the early history of Ohio that down to the year 1805 the territory on the west side of the Cuyahoga was claimed and occupied by the Indian tribes, and that there was quite a large and noted Indian village of the same name at and near its mouth. In the Summer—probably July or August—of 1805, the final treaty was executed by which the extinguishment of the Indian title and claims to this territory—the land west of the Cuyahoga River—was effected. In 1808, two years previous to the actual and complete organization of the County of

Cuyahoga, there was not a single wagon road on the west side of the Cuyahoga.

Mrs. W. A. Ingham, in her recent work on the "Pioneer and Noted Women of Cleveland," mentions the home of Mr. Carter as being on the *west* side of the river as early as 1797. This is evidently a mistake, as Mr. Carter's first cabin, built in 1797, was on the *east* side of the river and stood about twenty or thirty rods down the river from the present junction of St. Clair and Spring streets, or the foot of what was formerly known as Union lane. His second and more permanent residence was near the top of the hill where the Western Reserve building now stands. This was a block or hewed log house, and remained there several years, being the second house erected on the same ground, the first having been a frame building, nearly completed when it was accidentally burned, taking fire from the shavings accumulated in the house during construction. When this house was built, Major Carter's son Alonzo was about ten years of age. He afterwards built on the West Side on the lot at the angle in West River street, below the Viaduct, more recently occupied as a stove foundry by Myers, Osborn & Co.

The house referred to by Mrs. Ingham as being "tavern, school house, residence," etc., on the West Side, was at this point and was erected about 1811 or 1812, soon after the extinguishment of the Indian title and the survey and division of the lands into townships and original lots, at which time Mr. Carter became a purchaser of considerable property on the west side of the river. Upon the prospect, or rather in anticipation, of the organization of Cuyahoga County—the preliminary steps having already been taken—quite an impetus was given to settlement of the lands on the west side of the Cuyahoga, chiefly in Rockport and Brooklyn townships.

The earliest white settlers in Rockport were an Irish



refugee by the name of John Harberton and his family. They settled on the east side of Rocky River, on the top of the hill near the present western terminus of the Detroit street electric railroad line, and just at the former turn of the plank road in its approach to the old bridge which spanned the river a few yards above the present high bridge. The settlement of the Harbertons was made in the Spring of 1807. Harberton was accompanied from Ireland by one William McConley, who in the same year settled on and began improving what was subsequently known to old residents as the Ben Scooter or Ben Van Scooter bottoms, and still later as the Miner tract; he, however, did not tarry long on the Rocky River flats and left Rockport in April, 1808. Philo Taylor, who is still well remembered by many of the older residents of Cleveland, where he subsequently lived for many years, arrived from New York State with his family, and landed from a small open boat at the mouth of Rocky River and settled a little back from the point on the east side, nearly opposite the site of the Silverthorn tavern, on land now belonging to the Clifton Park Association, a short distance south of the grounds occupied by the beautiful residences of W. J. Starkweather and H. B. Coffinberry.

At that time there being no roads on the west side of the Cuyahoga, the Ohio Legislature, early in 1809, granted an appropriation for the opening of a road from Cleveland to the mouth of Huron River, and Ebenezer Murray, of Mentor, Nathaniel Doan and Lorenzo Carter, of Cleveland, were officially appointed to superintend its opening. The only road previous to this time was a mere path or narrow Indian trail which had been long used by the native tribes, located along the summit of the first low ridge south of the lake shore—a prehistoric shore of the lake as claimed by geologists. This ridge or former lake bank was, quite naturally, selected as the most suitable location for the new

State road, known in early days as the Cleveland and Huron, and later as the Milan State road, and still more recently as the Detroit road or Detroit street. The first vehicle that crossed the Cuyahoga and over the Huron road was that of George Peak, a Negro settler from Maryland, in the month of April, 1809, with two sons, George, Jr., and Joseph. Two other sons, James and Henry, joined him soon after. Upon his arrival in Cleveland—the newly established road having just been chopped out to Rocky River and opened to the public—after crossing the Cuyahoga by log ferry at the Cuyahoga terminus of the Indian trail, nearly opposite the foot of St. Clair street, he proceeded westerly with his wagon along the old trail—not up Detroit street hill or subsequent Huron road, which was a later improvement, but up the then newly formed road, which was about half way between the present Detroit and Main streets, past the old French and Indian trading house, which stood near the present intersection of Center and Winslow streets, crossing or nearly paralleling Washington street just south of the old Griffith pond and residence, and crossing Pearl, formerly Turnpike street, about the south line of Washington street, and intersecting what is now Vermont street, a little east of the old Brooklyn Village brick school house (subsequently the West Side police station) and striking the Detroit or Huron road of to-day at the west line of original lot 51, between Kentucky and Taylor streets. A part of the old road above described was altered about three years later, beginning at the river bank opposite the foot of Superior street, instead of opposite St. Clair street, and extending westerly nearly parallel with the Cuyahoga River to a point a little west of the old Cuyahoga steam furnace, where it intersected an extension of the former constructed line about in range with Vermont street, produced, at which point it climbed a steep ascent of the old "Cannon hill" or gravel bank, instead of the gradual terrace slope which it assumed at a later alteration.

The alteration above described reached the table land or summit about five hundred feet west of Center street bridge, while the still later alteration attained the summit about three hundred feet east of Pearl street. The family of Peaks passed over the first described route and along the trail—which was the prehistoric shore of Lake Erie—to Rocky River, and settled on the tract of land more recently known as the Barnum tract, about a mile south of the mouth of the river. The present residence of H. A. Crossley, Esq., on the Elyria road and the river bank is on the same tract. The first grist mill in Rockport was built on this tract, near what is now known as the Hogsback, by this family of Negroes—the Peaks.

The mill stones used in its construction were of good size, being some eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, and its erection was quite an advanced step over the more primitive “mortar and pestle” mill, consisting of a hollow stump for a mortar and a bent sapling or spring pole for a pestle. The old Negro, George Peak, died in September, 1827, at the ripe age of one hundred and five years. Other settlements soon followed, and but three years elapsed after the arrival of the Peaks before the laying out of the booming village of Granger, at the mouth of Rocky River, it being then a competing harbor with Cleveland. Some account of Granger, its settlement, business, and more prominent residents may be attempted by the writer in the near future.

N. B. DARE.

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## UNDER THE HILL.

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01 A CABIN BUILT IN CLEVELAND IN 1796.

There seems to be doubt with some of our citizens as to when the settlement of Cleveland was actually begun, and,

therefore, when its one hundredth anniversary will occur. It is well known that General Moses Cleaveland, as agent of the Connecticut Land Company, together with forty-seven surveyors and employes, landed here July 22, 1796. Among this number were Job Stiles and Tabitha Cumi Stiles, his wife, who only, of the above party, remained in Cleveland during that year, the balance returning East. Stiles and wife were not of the party as originally constituted, but were an acquisition made at Conneaut. Stiles, with the help of the surveyors, erected a log cabin in the Fall of 1796 on the easterly side of Bank street, a little north of the *Plain Dealer* building, and there commenced housekeeping as a settler. Previous to this time, he had

#### LIVED IN A CABIN

"under the hill," erected by the surveying party for whom he and his wife kept house. It is probable that the services of Stiles and his wife were secured at Conneaut for this purpose, as they were the only married couple or man and wife in the party. General Edward Paine, afterwards a prominent citizen of Painesville, and the first representative from the Reserve in the Territorial Legislature, was here during the Summer of 1796 with the surveyors and remained during that Winter with Stiles and wife. On landing, General Cleaveland found here Judge Nathan Perry, from Connecticut, the father of Nathan Perry, the pioneer merchant and Indian trader, and it is thought that he may have spent a part of the Winter here also.

The lot on which Stiles built his cabin was No. 53, a two-acre lot, presumably, beginning at the northeast corner of Superior and Bank streets, and extending northward. Because of their having become the first settlers at Cleveland, the directors of the land company gave to Stiles' wife "one city lot (53), one ten-acre lot and one one-hundred-acre lot."

Lorenzo Carter, who came here in May, 1797, has been referred to as the first settler, but this is obviously incorrect, for Stiles was a continuous resident from his first arrival in 1796 until the year 1800. He died in 1850, in Leicester, Vt. Colonel Whittlesey, in his "Early History of Cleveland," gives

A LIST OF THE FIRST SETTLERS,

those of 1796 being "Job P. Stiles and Tabitha Cumi Stiles, his wife, and Edward Paine." In the list of 1797 appear Lorenzo Carter and others. There can be no doubt as to Stiles' continuous residence here from 1796, for Nathaniel Doan, for whom "Doan's Corners" was named, who was one of the original surveying party, also returned with the party in 1797, returning East, however, that Fall. He came on as a permanent settler in 1798, at which time, he says, "There were three or four clearings of about two acres each, one between Water street and the bluff, just north of St. Clair street; another near Stiles' house, on Bank street," etc.

It will be remembered that General Cleaveland and party landed at Conneaut early in July, 1796, and on the 7th of that month the principal surveyors started from the lake shore and ran south along the Pennsylvania line, which had been established in 1785 and 1786 by Andrew Ellicott, Thomas Hutchins and others. Hutchins was the surveyor general of public lands and was also a captain in the Sixteenth Royal Regiment in 1764, and engineer to the expedition under Colonel Henry Bouquet. Two years later, 1788, a land company was formed in accordance with these surveys to make purchases from the State of Connecticut, of which General Samuel Holden Parsons was leader and manager. Captain Jonathan Heart, also of Connecticut, and a friend of Parsons, explored the country east of the Cuyahoga, and on his recommendation Parsons bought 24,000 acres, at three shillings per acre, about two miles from the town of Niles,



in Mahoning County. Parsons also, at this time, 1788, located a tract of land "where Cleveland was laid out in 1796, comprising a quarter of a township." Parsons was drowned in the Big Beaver in 1789, otherwise our city might now be contemplating celebrating the City of "Parsons" instead of "Cleveland."

D. W. MANCHESTER.

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### JOC-O-SOT.

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THE STORY OF A DISTINGUISHED INDIAN CHIEF WHO DIED  
IN CLEVELAND, IN 1844.

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Frequenters of the Erie Street cemetery, may, perhaps, remember a tombstone of rather modest appearance for this age of beautiful marble monuments, but one which undoubtedly attracted a great deal of attention at the time of its erection, 1844. On entering the cemetery from Erie street, on the corner of one of the principal walks, on the right-hand side, facing the entrance, stood the monument to which reference is made. It was oblong in shape, and constructed of sandstone. On its back it bears a neatly-chiseled, fanciful design of an Indian, a bow and an arrow which had spent its force, and its face contains the following inscription :

JOC-O-SOT,  
The Walking Bear,  
A Distinguished  
SAUK CHIEF.

Died August, 1844.

Erected by the citizens  
of Cleveland and a friend  
of Cincinnati.

Only a comparatively short time ago the monument stood erect and firm, and would have doubtless continued in

that position until the present day had not an unfortunate circumstance broken it into three pieces. The predecessor of Supt. Bishop was cutting off some dead branches from a neighboring oak, when a heavy limb fell on the stone and broke it. The pieces were riveted together and the monument was again placed upright, but it only remained in that position for a brief space of time, and now its pieces are lying upon the ground, almost completely covering the grave. The history of Walking Bear is an exceedingly sad and touching one. Along in the 40's, as chief of his tribe, the representative of the Sauks, he wandered from his western reservation to Washington in the interest of his people on a mission to the "Great Father," the President of the United States. Having accomplished his purpose at Washington, he started on his homeward journey to the West, happy in the anticipation of bringing good news to his people, but, being away from his home in the wild West such a long time, he was taken seriously ill, and, desirous to end his days among the Sauks, he sought the then quickest mode of travel, the steamship.

On board of the steamer he grew rapidly worse, and when the ship reached Cleveland he was advised to stop there and seek medical advice. When the boat landed, he was put off on the east pier, near the place where the beach joined the docks fifty years ago. The little coal office of Mr. J. G. Stockly—the pioneer in the Cleveland coal trade, the man who handled the first ton of coal ever sold in Cleveland—was then located near the landing place. Mr. Stockly, now dead over thirty years, but still remembered by a great many old citizens here as one of the most kind-hearted men in the world, saw the poor, sick, and miserable Indian, who was only able to speak a few words of English, and, learning his condition, he led him up to the little office, placed him on a bed which was usually occupied by one of Mr. Stockly's

clerks, who slept there over night, called medical aid, and did all in his power to relieve him of his terrible sufferings, but poor Joc-o-sot never grew any better; he lingered in that condition for some time, looking at the blue waters of old Erie from the little window near his bed, until he finally went to the happy hunting-grounds, a victim of quick consumption. He was buried in Erie Street cemetery. Mr. Stockly headed the subscription list for his monument, and a number of citizens and a Cincinnati gentleman followed his example.

"I have seen a great many Indians in my day," said Col. Charles Whittlesey, recently, "and I have always considered it one of the most difficult things in the world to tell their ages. I have seen Joc-o-sot on two or three different occasions, and I should judge that he was a man of about 40."

Mrs. Mary S. Carey, daughter of Mr. Stockly, and widow of John E. Carey, in speaking on the same subject, said: "I was a little girl of 10, and I only have an indistinct recollection of all these circumstances connected with Joc-o-sot. I remember father coming home one day and telling us all about it. A few days afterward he took us down to his office on the docks, and I can still remember the poor fellow—how we looked at him and regarded him as a great curiosity."

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### THE THREE GREAT HISTORIC GUNS IN CLEVELAND.

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The following was written to the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* of May 26, 1889, by Hon. W. W. Armstrong:

On Thursday, Dr. E. Sterling dropped into the post-office and something in the conversation came up about the cannons on the Public Square. The gun which is labeled as

being captured by Perry from the flag-ship Queen Charlotte, in the naval action of Sept. 10, 1813, was really taken from the flag-ship Detroit, Commodore Barclay, instead of from the Queen Charlotte, which was a brig. Dr. Sterling says these two vessels, the Detroit and Queen Charlotte, after their capture were towed to Erie, Pa., where they were sold, their armament being taken to Detroit. The captured Detroit was used as a freight vessel on Lake Erie for fifteen or twenty years after its capture and frequently came into the port of Cleveland.

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The Detroit was armed with the long 32-pound guns, like the one on the square. One circumstance of the battle of Lake Erie is remembered, and that is that the British commenced firing first, owing to the long range of the 32-pounders on the Detroit. This gun, like the others on the Detroit, was made at Woolwich, London, taken to old Fort Malden, and when Commodore Barclay organized his fleet for service on Lake Erie these guns were placed on the Detroit and were subsequently captured by the gallant Perry. They were taken by him to the old American fort at Detroit. When the old fort was abandoned and a new one built near Detroit, these guns were sold and bought by Foote & Co., of Detroit. For a number of years these guns were used as "snubbing posts" on the docks at Detroit.

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Mr. Foote, of the Detroit firm who purchased these guns, was the father-in-law of the late George A. Stanley and James J. Tracy, of this city. He was visiting his relatives in this city and one evening he said to Dr. Sterling, who was among his callers: "Doc, the people of Cleveland have built a monument to Commodore Perry, they ought to have one of those guns he captured. I have given two of them to the city of Detroit and if your Historical Society will take one I will

donate one to it." Some delay on the part of the Historical Society occurred, perhaps at that time it was short of funds, and it did not send at once for the gun. Mr. Foote wrote to the Doctor if the Cleveland Historical Society did not want the gun he would give it to the Chicago Historical Society, which was anxious for it.

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Dr. Sterling mentioned the matter to Capt. L. A. Pierce, and the Captain said: "Doc, get on the boat with me to-night, and we will go to Detroit and get that gun." Next morning it was loaded on the steamer and brought to Cleveland. "Pat" Ryan, a drayman, hauled it to the Square, where it laid for several years at the foot of the Perry monument, then in the middle of the Square. Subsequently Dr. Sterling asked the Park Commissioners to use some of their funds in getting a carriage for the gun, to which they consented. The Doctor, one day, went into Judge C. T. Sherman's office in the postoffice building, and there found a work on British ordnance, containing a perfect fac simile of the carriage on which guns of the 32-caliber were mounted in 1812. He took the book over to a ship-building firm on the flats, who had no difficulty in making a carriage exactly like the one upon which the gun was originally mounted. The old carriage rotted down and the one upon which the gun now rests was made after it. The guns used by Commodore Perry on his vessels were all short guns, 6 and 9-pounders. One of these guns was kept upon the Public Square for many years, being used to fire salutes with on patriotic occasions. It mysteriously disappeared about the time of the Patriot war.

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The small gun that stands on the other corner of the Square was captured in 1861, at Carrick's Ford, W. Va., from the rebels by the Fourteenth Ohio, Col. J. B. Steedman's



regiment. Dr. Sterling says he was sitting within forty rods of this gun when it was captured. Two of the artillery men were killed, one of them while in the very act of placing the rammer in the muzzle, and one was wounded, whom the Doctor treated, but who died the next morning. The gun and carriage was hauled by six mules, four of which were killed and two captured, which were brought to this city. The gun was originally bought for the confederates with money raised by the ladies of Charleston, S. C.

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The gun which is pointed out towards Lake Erie and stands at the entrance of Lakeview Park was sent to Cleveland in 1863, about the time the rebels attempted to capture the United States steamer Michigan, which was guarding Johnson's Island, where a large number of Confederate officers and soldiers were confined as prisoners of war. This event occasioned about as much excitement in the lake towns as did the raid of John Morgan through southern and eastern Ohio.

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## EARLY HISTORY.

*[Condensed from the Plain Dealer of May 10th, 1895.]*

Until 1785, Indians were plenty on both sides of the Cuyahoga River. In that year, the United States made a treaty with the Wyandots, Delawares and Ottawas, whereby the natives agreed, for a proper consideration, to retire west of the Cuyahoga. It was part of the treaty that no citizen of the United States should locate west of the Cuyahoga on pain of being punished in any way that the Indians pleased to punish him. As the natives had some very original, as well as unenjoyable methods of punishment, not many whites

ventured over the river. On the other hand, if any Indian murdered a citizen east of the river, the criminal was to be delivered up to the nearest military post to be punished as the authorities might direct. This treaty was kept in good faith.

At this date no inhabitant had yet taken up a residence on either side of the river. The eyes of the people of the eastern States were upon the territory, however. Exploring parties and hunters had reported on the desirability of the locality as a residence, and several men, Gen. Washington himself among the number, had seen the advantage of locating a settlement at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, and had predicted a great city there some day.

Pittsburg and Detroit merchants contracted with each other, in 1786, for an exchange of goods. The Detroit firm agreed to furnish skins in trade for provisions, and the place at which the exchange was to be made was on the west side of the Cuyahoga River. An agent named Hawder arrived on the spot and pitched his tent at the mouth of the river. Near by was a storehouse. The caravans of pack horses came from each direction and unloaded and reloaded again at Hawder's storehouse. The Pittsburg men had at least ninety horses engaged in the trade, and they forded the river some miles above its mouth and proceeded down the west bank to the storehouse. Thus, the first business done on the site of Cleveland was transacted on the West Side.

When the Connecticut colony received a charter from the English king it was stipulated that its territory extend from ocean to ocean. By reason of this, Connecticut claimed all the region west from her settlements, but gave up all these possessions except the land between the western border of Pennsylvania and the Cuyahoga River and about 800,000 acres west of the Cuyahoga. A company was formed to buy this land and 3,000,000 acres were purchased

at 40 cents an acre. Samuel P. Lord contributed \$14,092 as a stockholder in the company and his share of the purchased territory included many thousand acres west of the river, beginning at its bank. The purchase was made in 1797, and very soon after the surveyors arrived on the site of Cleveland, headed by Gen. Moses Cleaveland. They left several of their number on the site of the future city when they returned to Connecticut. In 1797, James Kingsbury and family joined the little settlement and took up their abode on the west side of the river, but soon abandoned the locality and moved to what is now Kinsman street, near Kingsbury Run.

Only the Indians inhabited the West Side at that time. The Ottawas and Chippewas had a rendezvous in the woods near what is now the corner of Pearl and Detroit streets. There they held their councils, played their games and performed their dances and other ceremonies. In the Spring of every year they buried their canoes under brushwood and started for the interior on a big hunting expedition. They returned in the Fall well loaded with jerked meats and skins. These were loaded into the canoes preparatory to a trip farther up the lakes to their Winter quarters. Before they made this trip they always sent to the East Side for an abundance of whisky, which was manufactured at a small distillery there, and the "jag" that they deliberately cultivated would have done credit to a more civilized community. The Indians gave up the lands Connecticut claimed and retired still farther west in 1805. The land west of the river was surveyed and it was not many years before settlement began. James Fish made the first settlement in Brooklyn in 1812, having purchased the land from Samuel Lord.

Richard Lord, son of Samuel, together with Josiah Barber, arrived in 1817, and took up their residence on their

land, Barber having acquired an interest in it. Barber opened a store and soon afterwards Phineas Shepherd invested his worldly belongings in a tavern.

The next year Martin Kellogg started from Connecticut and bought land on what is now the South Side, being the first resident there. His descendants still reside there. From this time the West Side grew slowly. A few families took land on the bluff near the corner of Pearl and Detroit streets, others located on Walworth Run near Pearl street, and slowly the community began to assume the proportions of a small settlement.

The West Side presented a very peculiar appearance in those early days, so different from the present West Side that it is worthy of comment. The river wound through the valley, making many turns as it now does, and skirting its western shore with lowlands, now called the "flats," on which was a light growth of timber. Not a manufacturing establishment was erected there for many years. The present river bed was then a big pond called "Sunfish Pond," on account of the great number of sunfish that might be caught there. The pond seemed to have no connection either with the lake or the river, but was evidently formed by water draining into it through the sand on the lake shore. Surrounding the pond was a boggy marsh, the abode of ducks, geese, and other birds at certain times of the year. The L. S. & M. S. Railway had not then built the high bank which skirts the lake shore and prevents a view of the lake. Above this low land was the bluff, heavily encumbered with a native forest. The ax of the early settler had made a few clearings. The only way to cross the river was by boat. The entire West Side was named Brooklyn, and the people near the river's mouth were obliged to go to Brooklyn Center to attend divine service and to vote. By 1824, Brooklyn had made such wonderful strides that eighty-

eight votes were cast. For more than ten years afterward the village was confined in the territory now bounded by Franklin avenue and Kentucky streets on the south and west and a part of this was woods. Woodbine street just south of Franklin was a dense forest with only a small clearing and a single farm house.

H. Pelton opened another store in 1827. The same year the West Side acquired a slice of Cleveland territory in a very peculiar manner. Major T. W. Maurice, a government engineer, moved the mouth of the river eastward and built a pier on each side of it to keep it there. Eight acres of Cleveland was left on the West Side.

A most important year for the West Side was 1831. The Buffalo Land Company purchased all the land now known as the river bed. It was then the Carter farm. Alonzo Carter had bought it from Samuel Lord, and had erected a tavern called the "Red House" opposite Superior Lane. Prominent among the members of the Buffalo company were Philander Bennett, Major A. Andrews, Thomas Sheldon, N. C. Baldwin, B. F. Tyler, and Charles Winslow. It was the purpose of the company to drain the land and locate factories and business houses thereon, making it the main part of the city. The company had placed a mortgage on their purchase and when the financial panic came a few years later and property values declined, the company collapsed. Cleveland people, including C. L. Russell, still a resident of the West Side, bought the abandoned mortgages at a low figure and undertook to do what the Buffalo company failed to do. Russell obtained possession of that section known as Whisky Island from the fact that a distillery was located there. It was not an island, but merely a high mound of earth. The Otis Steel & Iron Co. built the first large manufacturing establishment there, and other plants followed until now that section is known as a manufacturing district.



Another important industry was established in 1834. The Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Co. was organized in that year, the chief stockholders being Josiah Barber, Richard Lord, Luke Risley, and Charles Hoyt. It was located at the corner of Detroit and Center streets and for many years was the chief iron manufacturing plant of the city. At this foundry was made the first locomotive west of the Alleghenies, and also the machinery for the first screw propeller on the lakes.

To such an extent had the West Side grown in 1836, that the citizens decided that they wanted to be separated from Brooklyn and wanted to be organized into a city. Cleveland also got the city fever about the same time, and it became a question which side would first obtain a charter from the State Legislature. Ohio City men worked shrewdly and managed to beat Cleveland by two days, so that the West Side was actually a city two days before the East Side could claim the same honor. The charter was granted to Ohio City on March 3d, 1836.

The opening of the canal six years before had wrought a great change in both the East and West Sides. Trade increased marvelously and commercial prosperity blessed the people and brought many inhabitants to the two cities.

Rivalrous as had been the feeling between the East and West Sides before the securing the city charters, that feeling was decidedly increased thereafter. Each city was located at the mouth of the river and each had a prospect of becoming a great city. It was a race as to which should become the greater and should outstrip the other. Cleveland had advantages in capital, in location, and in a few other ways, and, therefore, always kept the lead, but the struggle was fierce. The height of it was reached shortly after the granting of the charters, when the famous bridge war occurred, in which at least one man was seriously shot and

others received lesser injuries. The dispute rose over the cutting away of the float bridge at Main street by the Clevelanders and their attempt to divert traffic over the Columbus street bridge. The Ohio City people had for their war cry "Two bridges or none," and they succeeded in defeating the Clevelanders in battle and in court and maintained the two bridges. This interesting struggle is fully treated of under the head "The Great Viaducts."

In the year of incorporation as a city the Ohio City *Argus* was started as a West Side newspaper and soon afterward changed to the *Transcript*.

It was now that the ship building industry developed large proportions. S. and A. Turner and Sandford & Moses were among the pioneers in that work. The latter firm built the Willard, a small vessel, in 1836. Some of the ship building was originally in Cleveland, but eventually the great bulk of it came to Ohio City. Quayle & Martin and Johnson & Tisdale also had a large business. Tisdale repaired canal boats on the site of the present Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s docks and had half a dozen there all the time. Later he and Johnson rented a lot on the old river bed and located a drydock there, pulling vessels out of the water endwise with a capstan and horse. Pease & Allen also came to be prominent ship builders.

In 1838, some bright individual conceived the idea of opening "Sunfish Pond" in the old river bed into both the river and lake and using it as a channel for vessels and also building docks there. About forty men with teams were put to work and the passage opened. A small schooner which was on the lake was then pointed into the opening, but the sand filled the passage so rapidly that the men were obliged to help push her into the pond. The passage from the river to the pond is still open. Along the channel thus formed the majority of ore docks have been built, and there

thousands of tons of ore are loaded and unloaded every season. As business increased, the channel was from time to time widened.

The effect of increased business was apparent in Ohio City. New houses were being built and the land along the river was being occupied for business purposes. A magnificent hotel, known as The Exchange, was erected at the corner of Main and Center streets in 1834. Some of the old inhabitants who saw it say that it was the finest hotel that Cleveland has ever seen and surpassed anything between Buffalo and Chicago. It was an immense building, handsomely furnished. It was provided with mahogany and cherry furniture, beautifully carved and polished. On the occasion of its opening, the chief citizens of Ohio City enjoyed a lake ride and then banqueted at the hotel. Some of the best families of Ohio City boarded there. After a time the locality became unsuited to reside in, and then the hotel became less and less a public resort and was finally converted into a pail factory, which burned to the ground. In those early days, most of the travel over the river was across the float bridge at the foot of Main street, and this accounts for the business in that locality and the establishment of the hotel.

A great ridge of sand extended along Franklin avenue in those early days. It was nearly a foot deep, but now has been hardened by travel. Up to 1845, squirrel hunting was good west of Kentucky street. Gilman Folsom located a house on Detroit street near Gordon avenue and people wondered why he went so far out into the woods. Detroit street was the chief business street on the bluff, and it was calculated to make Main street and the surrounding territory the main business and manufacturing part of the town. A very large warehouse business was done in those days and the warehouses were located near Main street. The ware-

houses were the storage places of vast quantities of wheat, flour, corn, oats, pork, wool, and other provisions. These were brought to Ohio City from the towns and counties to the south and west. During the season when roads were good about 1,200 to 1,500 wagons came into Ohio City laden with provisions of all sorts. The wagons were of the old-fashioned Dutch, top-cover style, and were drawn by oxen and horses. The farmers invested the proceeds of their sales in goods and drove back to their homes. The grain and provisions were loaded into ships and sent to other ports. Great quantities of provisions also came in on the canal.

Ohio City, in 1840, authorized the digging of a branch canal from the old river bed or ship channel to the Cuyahoga river where the head of the canal discharged into the river. Gilman Folsom was given the contract for \$28,000 in city bonds. He paid his men 75 cents a day, the usual rate at that time, but they struck for higher wages. The strikers stoned the men who were inclined to work, and it became necessary to call out the militia. This canal drained a large section of the low land and gave Ohio City greater advantages, at the same time increasing the rivalry with Cleveland. A permanent bridge was needed at Main street, but Cleveland refused to unite with Ohio City in building it, for the reason that they thought it would add to the prosperity on the western bank of the river.

Money was scarce in both cities and provisions were low. Flour sold at about the same price as to-day; chickens were \$1 a dozen, the best butter sold at 5 cents a pound, the best cuts and roasts of beef were 5 cents a pound, while the inferior parts of the animal sold as low as 3 cents. It was necessary for merchants to buy enough provisions in the Summer to last them all Winter, because no boats or teams could get to the city in Winter. All the provisions

were bought in New York, on very easy payments, from three to nine months' credit. Wages were low, the highest being those paid shipyard men, who received from \$1 to \$2 a day.

A bus line ran between Ohio City and Cleveland, buses leaving each city every hour, and the trip being made for 10 cents. When the fare was reduced to 5 cents the higher class of people who had patronized the line refused to ride longer and the enterprise failed. Buses also left Ohio City every day for cities in all other directions.

The ship business was the main business and employed many men both Winter and Summer. Many schemes were developed to entice the unwary into investing in vessel property, then to depreciate the value of the vessel property by failing to make the trips pay, after which the investors would be glad to sell to the shrewd capitalists who successfully engineered the scheme.

W. J. Gordon bought a large tract of native forest along what is now Gordon avenue in 1852, and that was then considered to be far out in the country.

Of the men who served in the common council of Ohio City only four are now living, J. W. Weigman, James Crow, M. M. Spangler and George F. Marshall.

An annexation spirit had been growing rapidly in both cities. The leading men on both sides of the river were of the opinion that the two sections should be united into one great city in order to move forward faster to future greatness. In 1853, so firm was the belief that a union would take place that the City of Cleveland began its first water works and located the pumping station and reservoir in Ohio City. The next year, the question of annexation was put to a vote of the people and favorably decided. The commissioners representing Ohio City when the terms were made were W. B. Castle, N. M. Standart and C. L. Rhodes. It was specified in the terms that a bridge should be erected at Superior



street not later than 1856. The assets and liabilities of each city were accepted in common by the united cities. Thereafter, the name Ohio City fell into disuse, and the sections were known as the West Side and the East Side.

In 1864, the voters decided that a part of Brooklyn should be annexed as a part of the West Side. It included land extending to Gordon avenue on the west and Walworth run on the south, and an agreement was made that \$75,000 should be expended for police and fire protection within one and one-half years. At a later date, the southern limits of the West Side were extended further out Pearl street, and now the West Side embraces all of Brooklyn and West Cleveland.

On a high wooded bluff, now a part of Riverside cemetery, and at a place where a fine view of the Cuyahoga river and its valley may be obtained, was located the first house on the West Side, as far as is now known. A Canadian named Granger built a log hut there. He was accompanied by his two sons, and together they resided there for several years. The hill on which they lived is still known as "Granger Hill" by the residents of the South Side. All the land west of the river belonged to Richard and Samuel Lord and Josiah Barber, as their share of the division by the Connecticut Land Co. Granger had not purchased from them and was consequently a "squatter." He was living there when James Fish, first permanent white settler, arrived in May of 1812. Three years later, Granger sold his improvements to one of the Brainards and moved away.

James Fish came from Groton, Ct., which place he left in 1811. To a lumber wagon he had hitched two oxen. These pulled all his earthly belongings, the most important of which were his wife, three children and his mother-in-law, through the woods on the long journey of forty-seven days. This outfit was only a part of the retinue of a party of pio-

neers who made the trip. In the party were Moses and Ebenezer Fish, cousins of James.

As James would not be able to supply his family with provisions in the midst of the woods, in Winter weather they remained in Newburg until the Spring. As soon as the weather allowed, James put up a log house not far from what is now the center of Brooklyn, and in May the family moved in. The house cost the enormous sum of \$18. Isaiah Fish was the first white child born west of the river.

The father planted his crop, but was obliged to work in Newburg until it was harvested. He walked five miles to his place of work and five miles back again every day, and carried the provisions for the family on his back. His wife assisted in supporting the family by weaving coverlets, which were considered very artistic and sold at a good price. But as money was scarce, both husband and wife were paid in provisions. Thus the first settlement was made in Brooklyn about six years before the first inhabitant of what is known as the West Side took up his abode there.

James Fish purchased 130 acres on the north side of what was known as Newburg street, but is now Denison avenue. The cousins, Ebenezer and Moses, bought eighty acres on the south side of the street. Both of them served in the war of 1812. James Fish lived until 1875. He was known as Old Uncle Jim. Many interesting stories are told of him, especially those relating to his penchant for killing rattlesnakes, with which the region abounded. On Big Creek, west of his home, was a place known as Rattlesnake Den. His cows would often wander to the creek. Uncle Jim told several persons now living that one evening early in Spring he went there for the cows and discovered a nest of rattlesnakes. The reptiles were only partially thawed out, and he had little difficulty in killing seventeen and carrying them home on a stick thrown over his shoulder.

Brainard was the name of the next family that came to Brooklyn. Ozias Brainard arrived in 1813 with his wife, four daughters and four sons. Brooklyn was now peopled only by the Fish and Brainard families, and the families became so large that it came to be said that if a person met a Fish first he would meet a Brainard next, and vice versa. The next year, four more Brainard families arrived, and also the families of Isaac Hinckley and Elijah Young. The Cleveland trustees heard that these new arrivals were paupers and tried to keep them away, but the travelers proved that they were worth more than the trustees. Hinckley moved into the deep forest beyond Brighton and took up 360 acres. In a hard Winter, he offered to mortgage 100 acres for a barrel of flour. More Brainards came in 1815, as did Diodate Clark, the first school teacher and afterward a wealthy merchant. James Sears and Jeremiah Gates arrived in 1817. All these families have descendants now living in that part of the city. The township was organized in 1818. Capt. Ozias Gates wanted to call it Egypt, because so much corn was raised there, but Brooklyn was considered more euphonious.

George Storer is the oldest Brooklyn settler now living. His home is on Greenwood street, and he is ninety-two years and four months old. A reporter saw him out in the garden last week, hoeing and planting peas, and for a man of his age he was very active and clear of thought. The Storer family arrived in 1827, and George was one of a family of four boys and two daughters. Both he and his father were carpenters and joiners by occupation, and built and finished houses for the residents. Later they engaged in ship carpentry.

"In those days I bought a farm for \$6 an acre," remarked Mr. Storer to an interviewer. "Only a few days ago I sold one of those same acres for \$1,500. I put up a log house on a ridge of land one mile west of Pearl street in 1828. The

dense woods separated us from any other house. On several occasions I had trouble in going home in a straight line through the woods; so one day, when the sun was bright, I determined to mark the trees with my ax. Using the sun as a guide, I cut as straight a line as I could from the center of Brooklyn to my home. Some years afterward, when surveyors laid out a street, they hardly deviated from my marking. That street is now Denison avenue.

"While paying for my farm," continued Mr. Storer, "Capt. Lord offered me a lot at the corner of Pearl and Detroit streets for \$50. It comprised one acre. Think what that is worth now. But I had too heavy a burden to undertake its purchase."

Mr. Storer built the first Methodist church in Brooklyn in 1827, before one had been erected in the city. He also put up the first school house, on what is now Denison avenue. It was too far to send his children to school on Scranton avenue, so he agreed to build the school house if Moses Fish would donate the land. This agreement was carried out.

In the construction of his own house, he had a queer experience. The building was nearly completed. One of the lacking parts was a front steps. He had a young boy for an apprentice, and asked the father to superintend the building of the steps, so that the boy would make no mistakes. Mr. Storer, Sr., agreed to this.

Now, it happened that the old gent was a devout Methodist, while his wife was just as devout a Presbyterian, and they often had debates as to the merits of the two denominations. The old gentleman was somewhat of a practical joker. What was George's surprise on returning home in the evening to find that two sets of steps led to his front door.

"Why, father, how is this?" asked George. "I thought you were going to watch that boy."

"The boy's all right," replied the father. "Wife and I had another debate to-day, and I came to the conclusion that we better have a Methodist and a Presbyterian stairs."

"But what's the use? They both lead to the same door."

"Certainly; and we both expect to get to the same heaven."

Nevertheless the stairs came down the next day.

In these early days, only a part of the land was opened up, and great tracts of primeval forest still existed. Some wild animals abounded, as bear, wolves, foxes and deer, but most of the Indians had retired farther west. All the houses were made of logs, except a few which were owned by the wealthier families. The Brainards had a brick house, and several of the Fishes had frame dwellings. The territory was all farm land or forest, and the houses were separated by long distances.

The canal was opened in 1828, and on July 4, George Storer and Moses Fish saw the first canal boat towed toward the city. From that time the entire city grew very fast, and Brooklyn shared in the prosperity. For a time Brooklyn included the entire West Side, and people living on what is now called the West Side were obliged to go out there to vote and to attend divine worship. The proximity to lake and river were natural advantages which helped the West Side to soon leave Brooklyn behind in the race for population, business and glory, and so Brooklynites had to rest content with the fact that the West Side started in their part of the town.

The title "City of Bridges" would not be inappropriate for Cleveland, though people seldom give heed to that feature of the city. But separated as the city is into two great sections, it is but natural that a host of bridges connect the two sections. A trip along the river will attest to the fact that



the river draw bridges are more numerous than in most cities of like size, and they serve as roadways for pedestrians, vehicles, electric motors and railway cars. The number of such bridges is close to twenty-five.

It is generally considered that the bridges, including the two great viaducts, are for the peculiar benefit of the West and South Sides. In fact, a mere mention of the West Side recalls to an East Sider visions of long spans of stone arches or iron trestle work. Thus the bridges have come to be closely associated with the West Side. While they have been of benefit to the western section of the city, they have been of far greater benefit to the East Side. A prominent merchant remarked within the last few days:

"The opening of the Superior street and Central viaducts has increased the East Side down town property valuation by—well, I intended saying \$20,000,000, but I will make a more conservative estimate and put it at \$15,000,000."

Judge J. D. Coffinberry, who lived the greater part of his days west of the Cuyahoga, once said: "The construction of a bridge gives every West Sider a chance to escape." He hit the nail on the head in that remark, for the two viaducts pour two great streams of people onto the East Side, to the delight and financial benefit of merchants there located. While the West Side at one time promised to be an important commercial point, that promise has long since failed of fulfillment, largely due to the opening of the viaducts, which give unimpeded avenues of travel. It is now acknowledged that the West Side will always remain a residence section.

The very first solid bridge that spanned the Cuyahoga was erected as a private enterprise in 1836. The population of Cleveland was then about 5,000, while Ohio City could boast of 2,000. John W. Willey and James S. Clark made extensive purchases of land west of the river, near Columbus street.

They had commercial interests in Cleveland also, and for two reasons they determined to construct a bridge. One reason was that it would open up their newly acquired lands to trade and population, and divert travel in that direction. The other reason was that the Ohio City people would have opened to them an unobstructed and easily traveled avenue to the East Side, where Willey and Clark would get their business. At this time there was a float bridge, built upon boats, at the foot of Detroit street, and all the travel had been upon this and a ferry boat for pedestrians and vehicles at the foot of Main street.

Ohio City people vigorously opposed the construction of the new bridge, which Willey and Clark undertook at their own expense. Nevertheless the work went on. The objection to it was that people from Brooklyn, Elyria and the surrounding towns would cross the river by the new bridge at Columbus street instead of passing down Pearl street and trading at the stores along that thoroughfare. This meant a decided loss to the West Siders, for hundreds of teams came into the city every year from the south and west, bringing wheat, flour, corn, pork and other provisions. The Ohio City merchants wanted the first choice of these provisions.

When finished, the bridge presented a handsome appearance for those days. It was substantial and was covered the entire length.

Willey and Clark succeeded in carrying out a plan that wrought the West Siders to a high wrath. A resolution was adopted by the council of Cleveland authorizing the removal of the eastern half of the float bridge at Detroit street, this half being the property of Cleveland. In the dead of night the design was accomplished, and Ohio City woke up one bright Summer morn to find only its half of the bridge remaining. The indignation was intense, the feeling bitter. Every West Sider who wanted to cross the river was obliged

to go up to Columbus street. For a time the columns of the newspapers were filled with uncomplimentary phrases about the leaders in the bridge fight. The next year, however, the feud culminated in the famous "Battle of the Bridge," in which part of the State militia was engaged.

C. L. Russell was then the leading lawyer west of the river. He had a little law office at the corner of Pearl and Detroit streets. Mr. Russell is still living, his home being a commodious house of colonial design, at the corner of Washington and Hanover streets, then the fashionable section of the West Side. He is now well along in years and for about twelve years has suffered total blindness, the result of a blow on the head at the hands of a drunken policeman while he was attempting to quell a street disturbance.

Mr. Russell was one of the leaders in the movement against the bridge. He it was who coined the war cry, "Two bridges or none," with which every Ohio City man, woman and child came to be familiar. Several indignation meetings were held, at which the addresses were highly inflammatory and warlike. The citizens were thoroughly aroused, and their agitation produced a favorable result in the Ohio City council. That body adopted a resolution in which the new bridge was declared to be a public nuisance, and as such it was ordered to be abated. The city marshal swore in some deputies and actually undertook to blow up the bridge. At night, a heavy charge of powder was put under it and exploded. While some damage was done, the result was not up to anticipations. Shortly afterward two immense ditches were dug, one at each end of the structure, thus effectually preventing the crossing of teams.

The citizens then determined to take unto themselves the carrying out of the resolution, and they began to organize for that purpose. Old flintlocks and sabers were rubbed up and preparations made for deeds of heroism. The people

of the surrounding towns sympathized with the West Siders, and sent companies to their aid. In all a force of about 1,000 men collected on the day set for the attack on the bridge. They had boldly announced the time for the attack, for they declared that their cause was a just one and would bear the light of day, and they would not work in a cowardly manner under cover of the night, as did the East Siders when the float bridge was cut in twain. Rev. Dr. Picands, pastor of the Presbyterian church, acted as chaplain of the army. When all had assembled he raised his voice, invoking the divine aid in the righteous and just cause. Then the command was given and the march to the scene of the struggle began. A more determined set of men was never seen. While they were fewer than the East Siders in numbers, every man of them had been chosen for his general shiftiness and ability to take care of himself. In Russell, they had a leader who feared nothing.

The Clevelanders had not been idle meanwhile. In anticipation of the attack they had made ample preparations to resist it. An old cannon, which had been used mainly to add to the noises of many Fourth of July celebrations, was posted on their side of the bridge and was well loaded with death-dealing missiles. A company of militia had also been called out and the men were stationed so as to sweep the bridge with their fire.

On came the West Siders until they arrived at the deep ditch which had been dug at the west end of the bridge to prevent travel. Here they were met by the mayor of Cleveland, who undertook to address them. He was greeted with several volleys of stones and was glad enough to escape to his own side. The bridge had been constructed with "aprons" at either end, which could be lowered or raised at will. When lowered, travel was effectually cut off. The first effort of the West Siders was to lower the "apron" at the

east end and in this they succeeded. Behind this they were secure, for the militia could not see where to shoot. Then the task of destroying the structure was begun. Axes and crowbars were applied with a will and planks and timbers were loosened rapidly and thrown into the river. Only a part of the West Side army was actually engaged in this work. The militiamen got upon the bridge and a brief fight ensued. While Russell was busy ripping off a plank, a Clevelander named Jim Crow ran up and was about to plunge a sword into him. Donald Frazier, a big six-foot Scotchman who had served in the British army and was proud of it, stood by Russell, and before Crow could perpetrate the deed he had undertaken, Frazier had him by the collar and was pulling him toward the side of the bridge, bent on throwing him into the stream.

"Hold on, Donald," cried Russell, "we don't want to kill anybody if we can help it."

"But, durn him, he was goin' t' plunge that blade into ye," answered the Scotchman.

It was only after repeated protests that the big Donald released his grip of Crow, but the sword was wrenched from him and thrown into the river. While dredging, only a few years ago, in order to lay the foundations of the new Columbus street bridge, the sword was brought up and is now in the rooms of the Western Reserve Historical Society.

Old Deacon House, father of the present Martin House, who is ex-president of the School Council, took an important part in the warlike proceedings. Putting a file into his pocket, he started across the bridge to where the militia were drawn up. He reeled to and fro just as might a man who had tackled a few drinks of the old-fashioned applejack. The soldiers, perhaps thinking his actions nothing unusual, allowed him to pass. Once across, he staggered about helplessly and gradually made his way to the cannon until he



finally brought up against it. In a moment when it was unguarded he slipped the file into the breech and effectually spiked the gun, so that it could not be fired. This was considered a remarkably strategic movement, and brought great praise to the old deacon.

The battle ended after a brief struggle in which one man was seriously wounded. This man was old Deacon Slaght, and a rifle ball had penetrated his nose. He recovered and lived for many years afterward.

The militia was put to inglorious flight and their captain nearly buried in the mud of the ditch. When the West Siders abandoned the bridge it was not so artistic as it had been previously, neither was it quite so useful. In fact, the timbers that remained only gave a slight suggestion of the structure that once spanned the river.

Of course, the Clevelanders were exceedingly wroth at the destruction of the bridge, and they took immediate steps to make the West Siders feel the authority of the law. Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of C. L. Russell and other leaders, on the charge of assault. When he and Hank Whitman next visited Cleveland the officers gave them a hard chase, and Hank was captured. Subsequently Russell was arrested on his own side of the river, but the justice of the peace allowed him to go on his own recognizance, saying that he would send for him when he wanted him, which time never came.

As the higher courts were all on the east side of the river, the Cleveland people decided to have recourse to them, where they thought they were sure of winning a case. Russell was indicted by the grand jury for assault and battery and malicious destruction of property. The accusing witnesses were in court with a big array of legal talent when the case came to trial. After hearing their story the judge announced that the case should never have been taken into

court, and had he been interested he would have done exactly as Russell did.

Defeated both in battle and in law, the Cleveland people were brought to terms. They agreed to restore the float bridge in case the West Siders would not molest the Columbus street bridge when it was repaired. This agreement was carried out and thus ended the bridge war.

Some idea of the intensely bitter feeling that existed may be gained from the fact that even the East and West Side boys dare not venture to cross the river from their respective sides. The few who happened to be bold enough generally met with a reception that was not flattering and put them to immediate flight. They were either stoned back to their own sides or caught and pummeled until they were sorry they ventured away from home. Gilman Fulson, an old gentleman now living on Seward street in West Cleveland, wandered to the East Side one day and was knocked down with a stone. The lad who assailed him was arrested and fined.

As the needs of the city demanded, other bridges were built at other points. As early as 1840, a viaduct was proposed, but years of agitation were needed before the project was undertaken. Meanwhile the people who crossed the river journeyed down a steep hill on one side and up another steep hill on the other side, and the narrow streets and narrower bridges made the journey anything but comfortable.

In 1870, during the administration of Mayor Stephen Buhrer, himself a West Sider, the council took the first steps toward the erection of the Superior street viaduct. After a legal battle lasting several years, the State legislature authorized the necessary issue of bonds and the structure was begun. It is about 3,200 feet long, 46 feet wide, includes 2,000,000 cubic feet of masonry, 12,500 tons of iron, and cost \$2,170,000. On December 27, 1878, it was dedicated, and

the occasion was made a fete day by the citizens, who turned out en masse. Mayor Rose delivered the dedicatory address.

The advantages of this structure were so enormous and so apparent that several South Side people evolved the idea of a viaduct to connect their section of the city with the business section. About three months after the opening of the Superior street viaduct, Mr. J. M. Curtiss introduced a resolution in the council providing for better communication with the South Side, but not specifying the means. It was not long before South Siders themselves proposed the means by preparing plans for a new viaduct extending over almost the identical route now occupied by the Central viaduct. In 1883, the legislature authorized an issue of bonds. Shortly afterward a legal fight was begun by the opponents of the viaduct, just as in the case of the Superior street structure. But this availed nothing, and in the Summer of 1888 the Abbey street end of the bridge was opened. On December 11, the entire viaduct was opened and a grand banquet was held in honor of the event, many pertinent speeches being delivered. The length of the viaduct is 5,200 feet, width 56 feet, and cost \$675,000, exclusive of right of way.

The travel over the viaducts is simply amazing. On several occasions newspaper men have attempted to count the number of persons, vehicles hauled by horses and motors that cross the bridges in a given time at a time of day when the travel is greatest. Although the figures have not been preserved, the result was beyond all anticipation. The sidewalks and streets of the viaducts prove almost inadequate for the travel in the morning and evening. The streets are crowded with horses, wagons and carriages; bicycles follow each other in long rows, darting hither and thither to avoid collisions and to forge ahead of the slower going vehicles; the sidewalks do not seem broad enough to accommodate the two streams of humanity that pour across; the seats in

every car are occupied, and persons stand in the aisles and cling to the sides and back platforms. All these people prefer the West Side as a pleasant, quiet and healthy residence section, but are obliged to go to the East Side for business purposes.

It is possible that another viaduct may be built before long, but it will be wholly on the West Side and will not connect with the East Side. The citizens west of Pearl street and south of Walworth run have no easy means of crossing Walworth run at an advantageous point, and many are obliged to go from two to eight or ten blocks out of their way to find a crossing place. This can be obviated by the erection of a viaduct near the foot of Rhodes avenue, which will span the valley of the run and open a large district to closer communication with the main part of the West Side.





# A COMPLETE LIST

—OF THE—

## Members of the Association,

*Since its Organization, November 19, 1879,  
to July 22, 1895.*

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Abbey, Seth A.	New York,	1798	1831	1880
Ackley, J. M.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Adams, Addie L.	Ohio,	1852	1852	.....
Adams, C. D.	Ohio,	1848	1848	.....
Adams, C. M.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Adams, Mrs. C. M.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Adams, Darius	Ohio,	1810	1810	.....
Adams, Edwin E.	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....
Adams, Mrs. Edwin E.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Adams, George H.	England,	1821	1840	.....
Adams, Mrs. George H.	New York,	1822	1849	.....
Adams, John F.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Adams, Joseph J.	New York,	1835	1840	.....
Adams, Mrs. Mary A.	Ohio,	1811	1811	1885
Adams, Samuel E.	New York,	1818	1837	1893
Adams, Mrs. Samuel E.	Vermont,	1819	1839	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Adams, William K.	New York,	1812	1831	1882
Addison, Hiram M.	Ohio,	1818	1818	.....
Addison, Mrs. Hiram M.	Pennsylvania,	1825	1844	.....
Aiken, Mrs. E. E. B.	New York,	1821	1835	.....
Akers, Mrs. Catherine	Ireland,	1818	1847	1892
Akers, William J.	England,	1845	1847	.....
Aldrich, William W.	Ohio,	1817	1817	.....
Alleman, Mrs. C. J.	Ohio,	1834	1834	.....
Allen, James M.	Ohio,	1831	1831	1893
Allen, John W.	Connecticut,	1802	1825	1887
Amy, Adelia	Ohio,	1827	1827	.....
Andrews, Mrs. Julia A.	Ohio,	1816	1816	1889
Andrews, Marion T.	New York,	1807	1832	.....
Andrews, Sherlock J.	Connecticut,	1801	1825	1880
Angell, George	Germany,	1830	1838	1885
Anthony, Ambrose	Massachusetts,	1810	1834	1886
Archer, Mrs. Clara F.	Canada,	1822	.....	.....
Atwell, Carlos R.	New York,	1813	1817	1893
Austin, Mrs. Ann D.	England,	1821	1846	.....
Avery, Rev. John T.	New York,	1810	1839	Apr. 16/9
Avery, William G.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Avery, Hezekiah	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Babcock, Charles H.	Connecticut,	1823	1834	1894
Babcock, Perry H.	Ohio,	1816	1816	.....
Babcock, Mrs. Perry H.	Ohio,	1841	1841	.....
Bailey, John M.	New York,	1820	1835	1886
Bailey, Robert	Ireland,	1810	1834	1890
Baker, Mrs. S. G.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Baldwin, Charles C.	Connecticut,	1834	1835	1895
Baldwin, Dudley	New York,	1809	1819	July 3/9
Baldwin, Mrs. Dudley	Ohio,	1810	1833	.....
Baldwin, Martin H.	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
Baldwin, Mrs. Martin H.	New York,	1816	1832	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Baldwin, Norman C.	Connecticut,	1802	1816	1887
Ballou, Loring V.	Massachusetts,	1813	1838	.....
Banton, Thomas	England,	1816	1832	1891
Barber, Josiah	Ohio,	1825	1825	1884
Barber, Mrs. J. T.	New Hampshire,	1804	1818	1887
Bardwell, J. N.	New York,	1835	1838	.....
Bardwell, Mrs. J. N.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Barker, Elizabeth	New York,	1807	1848	.....
Barnett, James	New York,	1821	1825	.....
Barnett, Mrs. M. H.	Germany,	1822	1835	.....
Barney, Lucius	Vermont,	1804	1822	1890
Barr, Mrs. Judge John	Connecticut,	1820	1837	1893
Barrance, Mary Ann	England,	1827	1853	.....
Bartlett, Nicholas	Massachusetts,	1822	1833	.....
Bartlett, Mrs. S. A.	Connecticut,	1813	1834	.....
Bartram, Wheeler	Connecticut,	1808	1829	1887
Bauder, Levi	New York,	1812	1830	1882
Bauder, Levi F.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Beach, Henry	Ohio,	1817	1817	.....
Beanston, John	Scotland,	1810	1837	1890
Beardsley, I. L.	New York,	1819	1838	.....
Beardsley, Mrs. I. L.	New York,	1821	1836	1892
Beardsley, Lester C.	New York,	1833	1839	.....
Beardsley, Mrs. Lester C.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Beavis, Benjamin R.	England,	1826	1834	1884
Beck, George D.	England,	1831	1840	.....
Becker, Michael	Germany,	1824	1836	1894
Beckwith, Marvin E.	New York,	1823	1825	1887
Beckwith, Mrs. Marvin E.	Canada,	1819	1838	.....
Beers, Mrs. L. Emma	New York,	1824	1831	1890
Beers, D. A.	New Jersey,	1816	1818	1880
Beers, L. F.	Ohio,	1823	1823	1891
Belden, Mrs. Silas	New York,	1808	1840	1890

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Benedict, L. D.	Vermont,	1827	1830	.....
Benham, F. M.	Connecticut,	1801	1811	1890
Bennet, Jane	Shetland Isle,	1803	1837	1894
Bently, W.	Ohio,	1844	1844	.....
Benton, Mrs. Lucius A.	Ohio,	1827	1827	.....
Berghoff, Peter	Germany,	1817	1834	1890
Berry, George W.	England,	1822	1841	.....
Berry, Mrs. George W.	England,	1825	1843	.....
Berg, John	Germany,	1817	1842	1889
Beverlin, John	Pennsylvania,	1813	1834	1891
Beverlin, Mrs. Gracia M.	Ohio,	1817	1842	1893
Bingham, Elijah,	New Hampshire,	1800	1835	1881
Bingham, Mrs. Elijah	New Hampshire,	1805	1835	1891
Bingham, William	Connecticut,	1816	1836	.....
Bingham, Mrs. E. Beardsley	Ohio,	1822	1826	.....
Bishop, Mrs. Eliza W.	Ohio,	1821	1821	1886
Bishop, Jesse P.	Vermont,	1815 1826	1836	1881
Blackwell, Mrs. Abbey	New York,	1850	1854	.....
Blackwell, Benjamin T.	New Jersey,	1808	1832	1893
Blackwell, Mrs. Thankful J.	Connecticut,	1816	1817	.....
Blackwell, Jared S.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Blair, Elizabeth <i>Miss</i>	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Blair, H. L.	New York,	1828	1832	.....
Blair, Mary Jane	Ohio,	1818	1818	.....
Blee, Robert	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Blish, Mrs. Abigail M.	New York,	1826	1837	1893
Bliss, Stoughton	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Blossom, Henry C.	Ohio,	1822	1822	1883
Bolton, Mrs. Thomas	New York,	1822	1833	.....
Borges, John F.	Germany,	1810	1835	1890
Bosworth, Mrs. L.	New York,	1828	1847	.....
Bosworth, Milo	New York,	1806	1841	1892
Boulton, Marian	England,	1807	1852	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Bower, Buckland P.	Connecticut,	1838	1855	.....
Bower, Euphemia A. <i>Wm</i>	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Bowler, N. P.	New York,	1820	1833	.....
Bowler, Arvilla M. <i>Root</i>	Ohio,	1823	1823	<i>June 30.9-</i>
Bowler, William	New York,	1822	1833	.....
Bowley, Henry	England,	1830	1848	.....
Boynton, Silas A. <i>Bo</i>	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Brack, Mrs. Elizabeth	Scotland,	1823	1835	.....
Brainard, George W.	New Hampshire,	1827	1834	.....
Brainard, Mrs. George W.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Brainard, Joseph K.	New Hampshire,	1830	1834	.....
Brainard, Mrs. Stephen	Massachusetts,	1802	1815	.....
Branch, Dr. Darius G.	Vermont,	1805	1833	1880
Branch, Mrs. Eliza	Vermont,	1814	1819	1887
Brant, Miss Elizabeth W.	New York,	1823	1843	.....
Brayton, Henry F.	New York,	1812	1836	1888
Breck, Joseph H.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Brett, Julius W. <i>Wm</i>	England,	1816	1838	.....
Brooks, Dr. M. L.	Connecticut,	1813	1818	.....
Brooks, Oliver A.	Vermont,	1814	1834	1892
Brooks, Oliver K.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Brooks, Samuel C.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Brooks, Mrs. Samuel C.	Connecticut,	1826	1847	.....
Brooks, Caroline	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Brooks, Thomas H.	Indiana,	1846	1847	.....
Brown, Hiram	Michigan,	1823	1837	.....
Brown, Mrs. Hiram	England,	1822	1832	.....
Brush, Col. I. E.	New York,	1803	1846	1893
Buckley, Hugh, Jr.,	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Buell, Anna M. <i>Wm</i>	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....
Buhrer, Stephen	Ohio,	1825	1844	.....
Buhrer, Mrs. Stephen	Germany,	1828	1840	1889
Bull, Harriet L.	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....



Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Bull, Lorenzo S.	Connecticut,	1813	1820	1894
Burgess, Catherine <i>Mrs.</i>	New Jersey,	1800	1830	1891
Burgess, Leonard F.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Burgess, Oliver	Maryland,	1817	1840	.....
Burgess, Solon	Vermont,	1817	1819	.....
Burke, Rachel C.	New York,	1820	1823	.....
Burke, Oscar M.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Burke, Thomas	New York,	1832	1839	.....
Burnham, Thomas	New York,	1808	1833	.....
Burnham, Mrs. M. W.	Massachusetts,	1808	1838	1887
Burnett, Mrs. F. M.	Ohio,	1832	1832	1888
Burton, Mrs. Abbie P.	Vermont,	1805	1824	1889
Burton, Dr. E. D.	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Burton, Rev. Lewis	Pennsylvania,	1815	1847	1894
Burton, Mrs. Jane W.	Ohio,	1821	1847	.....
Burton, Emeline A.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
Burwell, George P.	Connecticut,	1817	1830	1891
Burwell, Mrs. Louisa C.	Pennsylvania,	1820	1824	1892
Bury, Theodore	New York,	1827	1839	.....
Butler, Cordelia L.	Massachusetts,	1836	1840	.....
Butler, George O.	Ohio,	1833	1852	.....
Butts, Bolivar	New York,	1826	1840	.....
Butts, Caleb S. <i>Francis</i>	New York,	1794	1840	1888
Byerly, Mrs. F. X.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Cadwell, Darius	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Cahoon, Joel B.	New York,	1793	1810	1882
Cahoon, Mrs. Joel B.	Wash'gton, D.C.,	1810	1842	1894
Cahoon, J. M. <i>Marshall</i>	Ohio,	1847	1847	.....
Cahoon, Thomas H.	Maryland,	1832	1842	.....
Callister, J. J.	Isle of Man,	1818	1842	.....
Callister, Mrs. M.	Isle of Man,	1824	1828	.....
Callow, Mrs. Amelia	England,	1828	1835	1894
Canfield, Ira E.	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Cannell, John S.	Isle of Man,	1801	1828	1886
Cannell, Mrs. Jane	Isle of Man,	1800	1827	.....
Cannell, Thomas	Isle of Man,	1805	1834	1884
Cannell, William	Isle of Man,	1811	1837	1891
Cannon, James	Isle of Man,	1814	1827	.....
Cannon, Mrs. James	New York,	1820	1822	.....
Cannon, James H., Sen.	Massachusetts,	1821	1833	.....
Cannon, James C.	Ohio,	1841	1841	.....
Cannon, Phillip	Isle of Man,	1816	1827	1892
Capener, Dr. William H.	England,	1831	1838	.....
Card, Jonathan F.	Ohio,	1815	1815	.....
Carlton, C. C.	Connecticut,	1812	1814	.....
Carran, Robert	Isle of Man,	1812	1836	.....
Carson, Marshall	New York,	1810	1834	1882
Cary, Mrs. Mary S.	Canada,	1835	1838	.....
Case, Zophar	Ohio,	1804	1818	1884
Case, George L.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Castle, Mrs. Mary H.	Vermont,	1818	1838	.....
Champney, Mrs. Julia P.	Massachusetts,	1824	1841	1894
Chandler, George H.	England,	1835	1857	.....
Chandler, Richard H.	England,	1823	1844	1891
Chandler, Mrs. R. G.	England,	1839	1845	.....
Chapin, Julia	Pennsylvania,	1842	1852	.....
Chapman, Mrs. E. C.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Chapman, Mrs. Eliza Harris	New Hampshire,	1805	1827	1885
Chapman, George L.	Connecticut,	1798	1819	1890
Chapman, H. M.	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....
Charles, J. S.	New York,	1818	1832	.....
Chase, Charles W.	Ohio,	1846	1846	.....
Chase, Mrs. Charles W.	Ohio,	1850	1850	.....
Chester, Mrs. Edwin	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Childs, Henry B.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Christian, James	Isle of Man,	1810	1838	1886

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Clapp, H. H.	Ohio,	1812	1812	.....
Clapp, Mrs. Thomas J.	Ohio,	1812	1812	1886
Clark, Charles H.	Massachusetts,	1823	1835	.....
Clark, James F.	New York,	1809	1833	1884
Clark, James H.	England,	1832	1853	.....
Clark, David	England,	1818	1840	.....
Clark, Morris B.	England,	1828	1847	.....
Clark, Mrs. Mary	Germany,	1848	1855	.....
Clark, Mrs. Eliza A.	New York,	1825	1835	1894
Clarke, Aaron	Connecticut,	1811	1832	1881
Clarke, Mrs. Aaron	Connecticut,	1818	1843	1891
Cleveland, Horace G.	Connecticut,	1837	1839	1888
Cleveland, James D.	New York,	1822	1835	.....
Coakley, Mrs. Harriet D.	New Jersey,	1797	1814	1884
Cobb, Lester A.	Ohio,	1850	1850	.....
Coe, Andrew J.	Connecticut,	1823	1823	.....
Coe, Mrs. Andrew J.	Massachusetts,	1820	1828	.....
Coe, Samuel S.	New York,	1819	1837	1883
Cogswell, Benjamin S.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Cogswell, Mrs. Helen M.	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Cogswell, Solomon J.	Massachusetts,	1808	1826	1892
Colahan, Charles	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Colahan, Samuel	Canada,	1808	1814	1886
Cole, David E.	Ohio,	1844	1844	.....
Colyer, Lydia	England,	1820	1830	.....
Condit, Mrs. Phebe	New Jersey,	1797	1807	1890
Cooke, Wellington P.	New York,	1825	1838	1884
Cooley, C. E.	Massachusetts,	1832	1852	.....
Cooley, Rev. Lathrop	New York,	1821	1828	.....
Coon, John	New York,	1822	1837	.....
Corlett, John	Isle of Man,	1816	1836	.....
Corlett, Mrs. M. H.	New York,	1829	1833	.....
Corlett, Rev. Thomas	Isle of Man,	1817	1827	1889

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Corlett, William K.	Isle of Man,	1820	1837	.....
Corning, Warren H.	Ohio,	1841	1841	.....
Cottrell, L. Dow	New York,	1811	1835	1889
Cottrell, Mrs. L. Dow	New York,	1811	1833	1888
Covert, John C.	New York,	1837	1849	.....
Cowles, Edwin	Ohio,	1825	1825	1890
Cowle, Richard	Ohio,	1827	1827	.....
Cowle, Mrs. Richard	Ohio,	1833	1833	.....
Cox, George B.	England,	1824	1834	.....
Cox, Miss Jane M.	England,	1829	1834	.....
Cox, John	England,	1802	1832	1889
Cozad, Elias	New Jersey,	1790	1808	1880
Cozzens, Mary H.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Crable, John	Germany,	1828	1833	.....
Cranney, Mrs. C. A.	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Craw, William V.	New York,	1810	1832	1895
Crawford, Lucian	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Crawford, Mary E.	Ohio,	1834	1834	.....
Cridland, E. J. H.	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Critchley, John	England,	1824	1851	.....
Crittenden, Mrs. Maria A.	New York,	1802	1827	1882
Crocker, Mrs. Deborah	New York,	1796	1801	1881
Crosby, Mary A.	Ohio,	1813	1813	.....
Crosby, Thomas D.	Massachusetts,	1804	1811	.....
Cross, David W.	New York,	1814	1836	1891
Curtiss, Lucius W.	New York,	1817	1834	1891
Curtiss, Mary E.	Ohio,	1821	1840	.....
Curtiss, Samuel	England,	1822	1835	.....
Curtiss, Mrs. Samuel	England,	1824	1830	.....
Curtiss, Stiles H.	Ohio,	1846	1846	.....
Cushing, Dr. Erastus	Massachusetts,	1802	1835	1893
Cushman, Mrs. Herman	Ohio,	1820	1820	1891
Cutter, Orlando P. #	Ohio,	1824	1824	..... 1884

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Davidson, Charles A.	New York,	1836	1837	.....
Davidson, Mary E.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Davidson, Robert A.	Scotland,	1830	1832	1894
Davis, Lewis L.	Connecticut,	1793	1839	1886
Davis, Mrs. Cynthia	Pennsylvania,	1818	1839	1891
Davis, Alfred	Sweden,	1814	1838	1885
Davis, Mrs. Betsey	New York,	1816	1836	.....
Davis, Julia E.	Ohio,	1834	1834	1892
Davis, Thomas	England,	1798	1819	1885
Day, L. A.	Ohio,	1812	1812	.....
Dean, Flavius J.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Dean, Mrs. Henrietta	Ohio,	1841	1841	.....
Dean, Horace	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Dean, Lucius	Ohio,	1820	1820	1895
Dean, Mrs. Amantha C.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Dean, John	Ohio,	1823	1823	1894
DeForest, Tracy R.	New York,	1811	1834	1887
DeForest, Cyrus H.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Degnon, Mrs. M. A.	New York,	1814	1837	<i>1812 25</i>
Denham, John L.	Scotland,	1810	1835	1884
Denham, Mrs. Elizabeth	New York,	1816	1835	1886
Denzer, Daniel	Germany,	1815	1832	1887
Denzer, Mrs. Sarah	England,	1824	1837	.....
Detmer, George H.	Germany,	1801	1835	1883
Deweese, Mrs. Mary A.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Dibble, Lewis	New York,	1807	1812	1891
Diebolt, Frederick	Ohio,	1840	1840	1890
Diemer, Peter	Germany,	1827	1840	.....
Diemer, Mrs. Frederika	Germany,	1830	1840	.....
Dille, Lucy A. Ross <i>mas</i>	Ohio,	1835	1835	<i>Oct 12/9</i>
Doan, Mrs. Catherine L.	Connecticut,	1816	1834	1893
Doan, Edward B.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Doan, George	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....



Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Doan, Mrs. George	New York,	1837	1846	.....
Doan, John W.	Ohio,	1833	1833	1889 ✓
Doan, Norton	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Doan, Seth C.	Ohio,	1819	1819	1890
Doan, William H.	Ohio,	1828	1828	1890
Doan, Mrs. William H.	New York,	1833	1844	.....
Doane, John	New York,	1798	1801	Oct 16/90
Dockstader, Charles J.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Dodge, George C.	Ohio,	1813	1813	1883
Dodge, Mrs. George C.	Vermont,	1817	1820	.....
Dodge, Henry H.	Ohio,	1810	1810	1889
Dodge, Wilson S.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Dorsett, John W.	England,	1822	1832	.....
Douw, Mrs. Melissa	New York,	1809	1831	.....
Dow, Eliza A.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Downie, William	Scotland,	1841	1850	.....
Downs, Mrs. Elizabeth	England,	1806	1834	1886
Drumm, Mrs. John	Germany,	1813	1835	1893
Dunham, David B.	New York,	1811	1831	1887
Dunn, Mrs. E. Ann	New York,	1828	1834	.....
Dunn, Joseph	England,	1820	1834	.....
Dutton, Dr. C. F.	New York,	1831	1837	.....
Duty, Daniel W.	New Hampshire,	1804	1808	1887
Eckermann, Caroline	Germany,	1807	1842	.....
Eckerman, M.	Germany,	1808	1842	1890
Eddy, Mrs. J. Selden	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Edgerton, Sardis	Massachusetts,	1808	1830	1890
Edgerton, Sardis, Jr.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Edwards, John R.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Edwards, Mary M.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Edwards, Rudolphus	Ohio,	1818	1818	1890
Edwards, Mrs. S.	New York,	1819	1830	.....
Edwards, William	Ohio,	1833	1833	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Elerick, Mrs. A. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elwell, John J.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Ely, Mrs. Alfred	Massachusetts,	1837	1838	.....
Emerson, Oliver	Maine,	1804	1821	1890
Emerson, Mrs. Oliver	Vermont,	1816	1845	.....
Erwin, John	New York,	1808	1835	1887
Fairbanks, Abel W.	New Hampshire,	1817	1835	1894
Fairbanks, Mrs. Abel W.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Fanning, Mrs. Mary	Ireland,	1821	1851	.....
Farr, Algernon S.	Pennsylvania,	1805	1819	1893
Farwell, John J.	Vermont,	1821	1836	1892
Fenton, Mrs. Myra K.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Ferrell, David C.	New York,	1827	1831	.....
Ferris, William	Pennsylvania,	1808	1815	1890
Ferris, Amanda	Vermont,	1808	1820	1884
Fey, Frederick	Germany,	1810	1832	1883
Fish, Electa	New York,	1808	1811	1888
Fish, Abel	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Fish, Mrs. Abel	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Fish, Ozias	Ohio,	1818	1818	.....
Fisher, Miss Ada	Ohio,	1847	1847	.....
Fisher, Waldo A.	Massachusetts,	1822	1853	.....
Fitch, James	New York,	1821	1827	.....
Fitch, Jabez W.	New York,	1823	1826	1884
Fitch, Miss Sarah E.	New York,	1819	1826	1893
Flint, Edward S.	Ohio,	1819	1838	.....
Flint, Mrs. Edward S.	New York,	1824	1830	.....
Foljambe, Samuel	England,	1804	1824	1889
Folsom, Mrs. R. L.	Ohio,	1825	1825	1891
Foot, Augustus E.	Connecticut,	1810	1830	1883
Foot, John A.	Connecticut,	1803	1833	1891
Foot, Mrs. John A.	Pennsylvania,	1816	1832	1892
Foote, Lyman P.	Ohio,	1817	1817	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Foote, Mrs. Lyman P.	Germany,	1837	1848	.....
Ford, Lewis W.	Massachusetts,	1830	1841	.....
Ford, William H.	Ohio,	.....	.....	.....
Fox, Mrs. Theo. Judson	Ohio,	1849	1849	.....
Freeman, George	Vermont,	1817	1835	1889
Freese, Andrew	Maine,	1816	1840	.....
French, Collins	New York,	1808	1828	1889
Fuller, Charles H.	Ohio,	1849	1849	.....
Fuller, William	Connecticut,	1814	1836	1885
Fuller, Samuel A.	Ohio,	1837	1837	1891
Gage, D. W. <i>David</i>	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Gage, Mrs. D. W. <i>"</i>	Ohio,	1836	1836	1895
Gale, Mrs. Susan	.....	1815	1834	.....
Gardner, Alonzo S.	Vermont,	1809	1818	1892
Gardner, Mrs. Alonzo S.	Ohio,	1814	1814	1892
Gardner, George W.	Massachusetts,	1834	1837	.....
Gardner, Orlando S.	Ohio,	1840	1840	1887
Garfield, Mrs. Sophia	Vermont,	1811	1811	1890
Gates, S. C.	New York,	1813	1824	1885
Gaylord, Erastus F.	Connecticut,	1795	1834	1884
Gaylord, Mrs. Erastus F.	New York,	1801	1834	1888
Gaylord, Henry C.	Connecticut,	1825	1834	1893
Gaylord, Wilbur H.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Gaylord, William H.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Gayton, Mrs. Mary A.	England,	1808	1832	1884
Gerould, Mrs. Julia Clapp	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Gibbons, James	Ohio,	1840	1840	1895
Gibbons, John W.	Ohio,	1844	1844	.....
Gibbons, Mrs. M. B. <i>▼</i>	Ireland,	1829	1838	.....
Giddings, Mrs. C. M.	Michigan,	1805	1827	1886
Giffin, William	New York,	1815	1835	.....
Giffin, Mrs. Jane W.	Vermont,	1816	1833	1893
Gilbert, Mrs. Mary D.	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Gill, Mrs. Mary A.	Isle of Man,	1812	1827	1889
Given, William <i>may</i>	Ireland,	1819	1841	.....
Given, Mrs. M. E.	Ohio,	1825	1825	1884
Gleason, Isaac L.	Ohio,	1825	1825	1889
Gleason, Mrs. Isaac L.	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Gleason, William J.	Ireland,	1846	1847	.....
Glidden, Joseph	Vermont,	1810	1834	1892
Goodwin, William	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Goodwillie, Mrs. Thomas	Ohio,	1847	1847	.....
Gordon, William J.	New Jersey,	1818	1835	1892
Gorham, John H.	Connecticut,	1807	1838	1881
Goulder, Charles	Ohio,	1847	1847	.....
Graham, Robert	Pennsylvania,	1814	1834	1886
Granger, Mrs. Lucy	England,	1818	1832	.....
Greene, Samuel C.	Ohio,	1822	1841	.....
Greenhalgh, Robert	England,	1828	1840	.....
Gregory, Thomas	England,	1827	1849	.....
Gribben, Mrs. John P.	Pennsylvania,	1814	1843	.....
Griffith, John H.	New York,	1836	1836	.....
Griswold, Seneca O.	Connecticut,	1823	1841	1895
Griswold, Edward R.	Connecticut,	1824	1847	.....
Groff, Henry R.	Pennsylvania,	1827	1833	.....
Guyles, William B.	New York,	1815	1843	<i>April 1891</i>
Guilford, Miss Lucinda T.	Massachusetts,	1823	1848	.....
Hadlow, H. R.	England,	1808	1835	1890
Haight, William H.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Hall, R.	Ohio,	1827	1827	.....
Hall, Mrs. Mariette	New York,	1829	1835	.....
Haltnorth, Mrs. Gertrude	Prussia,	1819	1836	.....
Hamilton, A. J.	Ohio,	1833	1833	<i>March 1891</i>
Hamilton, Edwin T.	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....
Hamilton, Mrs. Edwin T.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Hamlen, C. L.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Hamlen, Mrs. C. A. J.	Connecticut,	1804	1816	1889
Hammich, Mrs. David W.	Massachusetts,	1832	1840	.....
Hanchett, Erastus	New York,	1828	1833	.....
Handerson, Miss Harriet F.	Ohio,	1834	1834	.....
Handy, Truman P.	New York,	1807	1832	.....
Harbeck, John S.	New York,	1807	1840	1891
Harper, E. R.	Ohio,	1812	1816	.....
Harper, Job W.	England,	1830	1835	.....
Harper, Mrs. Job W.	Ohio,	1836	1836	1893
Harris, Byron C.	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Harris, Brougham E.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Harris, Mrs. Josiah A.	Massachusetts,	1810	1829	.....
Hart, Albert G.	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Hart, Edwin	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....
Haskell, George H.	New York,	1801	1835	1895
Hastings, Samuel L.	Massachusetts,	1813	1836	1894
Hathaway, Myra Fisher	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Haver, Mrs. Julia M.	Vermont,	1825	1832	.....
Hawkins, Henry C.	Ohio,	1822	1822	.....
Hawkins, John W.	Ohio,	1822	1845	1895
Hawley, Mrs. A.	Connecticut,	1826	1840	.....
Hawley, Edwin H.	New York,	1812	1840	1893
Hawley, Rachael	New York,	1812	1835	.....
Hayden, Rev. A. S.	Ohio,	1813	1835	1880
Hayden, Mrs. Sarah Hillyer	New York,	1829	1830	.....
Hayward, William H.	Connecticut,	1822	1825	.....
Heil, Henry	Germany,	1810	1832	1884
Heisel, Nicholas	Germany,	1816	1834	1892
Heller, Israel B.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Hemenway, Arthur	New York,	1816	1836	.....
Hendershot, George B.	Ohio,	1826	1826	.....
Henry, R. W.	New York,	1811	1818	.....
Herman, George P.	Ohio,	1850	1850	.....



Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Herrick, Rensselaer R.	New York,	1826	1836	.....
Hessenmueller, Edward	Germany,	1811	1836	1883
Heward, Mrs. Thomas	England,	1823	1835	.....
Hickox, Charles	Connecticut,	1810	1837	1890
Hickox, Mrs. Charles	Ohio,	1819	1843	1893
Hickox, Charles G.	Ohio,	1846	1846	.....
Hickox, Charlotte T.	New Hampshire,	1818	1819	1889
Hickox, Frank F.	Ohio,	1844	1844	.....
Hight, Thomas M.	England,	1820	1844	.....
Hill, John J.	Ohio,	1847	1847	.....
Hillman, William B.	New York,	1819	1831	1892
Hills, Addison	Connecticut,	1807	1814	.....
Hills, Charles A.	England,	1818	1843	1891
Hills, Mrs. Mary	Scotland,	1821	1843	1891
Hills, Nathan C.	Vermont,	1805	1831	1890
Hills, Mrs. Nathan C.	New York,	1811	1831	.....
Hine, Henrietta	Ohio,	1810	1810	.....
Hird, Thomas	England,	1808	1830	1882
Hird, Mrs. William	England,	1816	1832	.....
Hoadley, Mrs. J. R.	Ohio,	1815	1815	.....
Hodge, Orlando J.	New York,	1828	1837	.....
Hollister, George	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Honeywell, Ezra	New York,	1802	1831	1891
Horton, Dr. William P.	Vermont,	1823	1844	.....
Hosley, Almira	Connecticut,	1826	1840	.....
Hough, Mrs. Mary Peet,	Ohio,	1815	1816	.....
House, Caroline M.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
House, Harriet	Connecticut,	1799	1818	1886
House, Harriet F.	Ohio,	1826	1826	.....
House, Martin	Vermont,	1830	1835	.....
House, Mrs. Martin	Canada,	1841	1851	.....
House, Samuel W.	Ohio,	1823	1823	1891
Howard, A. D.	Connecticut,	1803	1834	1887

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Howe, William A.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Howe, Mrs. Rachel	Ohio,	1844	1844	.....
Howland, James	England,	1819	1846	Mar 31/92
Howlett, George	England,	1825	1832	1892
Howlett, Mrs. George	Connecticut,	1829	1834	.....
Hoyt, George	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Hoyt, James M.	New York,	1815	1836	1895
Hubbard, George A.	New York,	1831	1834	.....
Hubbard, Israel	New York,	1797	1819	1893
Hubbell, Harriet	England,	1823	1824	1886
Hubbell, H. S.	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Hubbell, Louise	New Hampshire,	1808	1808	.....
Hubbell, Oliver C.	Ohio,	1818	1818	1890
Hubby, Leander M.	New York,	1812	1839	..... 12/90
Hudson, Asa S.	Ohio,	1833	1833	.....
Hudson, Daniel D.	Pennsylvania,	1824	1837	.....
Hudson, Mrs. Daniel D.	France,	1825	1834	.....
Hudson, Mrs. C. Ingersoll	Ohio,	1819	1819	1892
Hudson, William P.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Hughes, Arthur	Vermont,	1807	1840	1890
Hughes, Mrs. Eliza	New York,	1814	1844	1891
Humphrey, Mrs. Judge VanR.	Ohio,	1807	1807	1893
Hurd, G. H.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
Hurd, H. C.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Hurlbut, Mrs. H. A.	Vermont,	1809	1834	1882
Hurlbut, Hinman B.	New York,	1818	1836	1884
Hurlbut, Mrs. Hinman B.	New York,	1818	1836	.....
Hutchins, John	Ohio,	1812	1812	1891
Hutchins, John C.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Ingersoll, Elizabeth H.	New York,	1822	1840	.....
Ingersoll, John	Ohio,	1824	1824	.....
Ingham, William A.	Connecticut,	1823	1832	.....
Ingham, Mrs. Mary B.	Ohio,	1832	1846	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Jackson, Charles	England,	1829	1835	.....
Janes, Mrs. Abigail	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Janes, Mrs. Julia Williams	Ohio,	1851	1851	.....
Jaynes, Harris	Ohio,	1835	1835	1885
Jayred, William H.	New Jersey,	1831	1833	.....
Jewett, Alva A.	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Jewett, Mrs. Alva A.	Ohio,	1820	1820	1884
Johnson, A. M.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Johnson, Charlotte A.	Pennsylvania,	1818	1821	1887
Johnson, David	Ohio,	1814	1835	.....
Johnson, Mrs. L. D.	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Johnson, Mrs. Mary R.	New York,	1822	1833	.....
Johnson, Philander L.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Johnson, Seth W.	Connecticut,	1811	1833	.....
Johnson, W. C.	Connecticut,	1813	1835	1885
Jones, George W.	Connecticut,	1812	1820	1894
Jones, Mrs. George W.	Vermont,	1817	1840	.....
Jones, Rev. James D.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Jones, Mrs. Mary A.	Ohio,	1813	1813	.....
Jones, Mary J.	New York,	1821	1835	.....
Jones, Mrs. J. P.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Jones, Thomas, Jr.	England,	1821	1831	1890
Jones, William S.	Ohio,	1836	1836	1893
Jordan, Hezekiah U.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Jordan, Miss Lucy	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Judson, Mrs. B. A.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Keith, Myron R.	New York,	1819	1832	1893
Keith, Mrs. Myron R.	New York,	1824	1843	.....
Keller, Elizabeth	Germany,	1817	1836	1889
Keller, Henry	Germany,	1810	1832	1895
Kelley, Horace	Ohio,	1819	1819	1890
Kelley, Frank H.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Kelley, Mrs. Louisa C.	Massachusetts,	1827	1851	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Kelley, John	Pennsylvania,	1809	1832	1887
Kelley, Mrs. Moses	Connecticut,	1807	1832	1889
Kelley, Thomas A.	Ohio,	1849	1849	.....
Kellogg, Alfred	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Kellogg, Louisa	Ohio,	1821	1821	1885
Kellogg, Elizabeth A.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Kelsey, Lorenzo A.	New York,	1803	1837	1890
Kelsey, Mrs. Lorenzo A.	Connecticut,	1806	1837	1893
Kerr, Levi	Ohio,	1822	1822	1885
Kerruish, W. S.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Kerruish, Mrs. Margaret	Isle of Man,	1837	1852	.....
Keyser, James	New York,	1818	1832	.....
Keyser, Mrs. James	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Kidney, George H.	New York,	1827	1847	.....
Kidney, Mrs. Virginia E.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Kimberley, David H.	England,	1842	1847	.....
King, William H.	England,	1847	1851	.....
King, William	England,	1817	1851	1894
Kingsbury, James W.	Ohio,	1813	1813	1881
Kingsett, Mrs. John	England,	1829	1845	.....
Kline, Virgil P.	Ohio,	1844	1844	.....
Kitchen, Mrs. Grace K.	Ohio,	1851	1853	.....
Lamb, Mrs. D. H.	Massachusetts,	1802	1837	1885
Lander, M. A.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Lang, Josiah B.	Ohio,	1824	1824	.....
Lathrop, Christopher L.	Connecticut,	1804	1831	1892
Lathrop, W. A.	New Hampshire,	1813	1816	.....
Lawrence, Orrin C.	Ohio,	1823	1827	.....
Layman, J. Jay	Ohio,	1822	1822	1894
Layman, Samuel H.	Ohio,	1819	1831	.....
Leavitt, Charles	New York,	1815	1833	.....
Leavitt, Mrs. Charles	Maryland,	1819	1832	.....
Lee, Mrs. Ellen L.	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve	Died.
Leggett, M. D.	New York,	1821	1836	Jan. 6, 1891
Leland, Jackson M.	Massachusetts,	1818	1843	Dec. 1, 1891
Lemen, Catherine	Ohio,	1811	1815	1884
Leonard, Jarvis	Vermont,	1810	1834	.....
Lewis, Chittenden	New York,	1800	1837	1886
Lewis, Edward	England,	1819	1841	.....
Lewis, Mrs. Edward	England,	1819	1841	1891
Lewis, Mrs. Louisa A.	Connecticut,	1833	1834	.....
Lewis, Gleason F.	New York,	1822	1837	.....
Lewis, Sanford J.	New York,	1823	1837	1882
Lloyd, Margaret	Isle of Man,	1815	1822	1890
Long, John	England,	1810	1842	1892
Loser, Mrs. Kate	Ohio,	1846	1846	.....
Lowe, John K.	England,	1826	1836	1891
Lowe, Thomas	England,	1830	1836	.....
Lower, Henry	Pennsylvania,	1829	1852	.....
Lowman, Jacob	Maryland,	1810	1832	1881
Lyon, Mrs. C. P.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Lyon, Henry	New York,	1827	1837	.....
Lyon, Richard T.	Illinois,	1819	1824	.....
Lyon, Samuel S.	Connecticut,	1817	1818	.....
Lyon, Mrs. Samuel S.	Ohio,	1822	1822	1889
Lyon, William A.	New York,	1815	1835	1892
Mackenzie, Colin S.	Maryland,	1809	1836	1894
Madison, William A.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Mallory, Daniel	New York,	1801	1833	1891
Manix, Cornelius J.	Indiana,	1851	1852	.....
Marble, Henry	Vermont,	1811	1832	1886
Marble, Levi	New York,	1820	1830	1889
Marshall, Daniel	New York,	1824	1841	.....
Marshall, Mrs. Daniel	Vermont,	1830	1841	.....
Marshall, George F.	New York,	1817	1836	.....
Marshall, Mrs. George F.	New York,	1818	1842	.....



Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Marshall, Isaac H.	Ohio,	1822	1822	1895
Marshall, John	England,	1820	1844	1890
Marshall, William J.	England,	1825	1845	.....
Martin, William B.	Vermont,	1820	1833	.....
Martyn, Eleanor L.	England,	1826	1832	1891-2
Martyn, Henry L.	Vermont,	1823	1843	.....
Masters, Thomas D.	New York,	1802	1823	1892
Mather, Samuel H.	New Hampshire,	1813	1835	1894
McConoughey, Mrs. S. P.	Ohio,	1837	1837	1892
McCrosky, Mrs. S. L. B.	Ohio,	1833	1833	.....
McDole, Ester M.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
McFarland, D.	Ireland,	1818	1837	.....
McIlrath, Alexander	Ohio,	1816	1816	1887
McIlrath, Michael S.	New Jersey,	1805	1817	1892
McIlrath, O. P.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
McIntosh, Alexander	Scotland,	1808	1836	1883
McIntosh, Mrs. Alexander	Scotland,	1809	1836	1892
McIntosh, Henry P.	Ohio,	1846	1846	.....
McKinstry, James P.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
McLoed, H. N.	Canada,	1831	1837	<del>1886</del>
McReynolds, Rev. A.	Ireland,	1805	1842	1885
Medary, Mrs. M. L.	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Meeker, Stephen C.	Ohio,	1820	1820	1894
Meller, Mrs. L. A.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Merchant, Silas	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Merriam, Edward	Connecticut,	1819	1820	.....
Merwin, George B.	Connecticut,	1809	1816	1888
Merwin, Mrs. George B.	New York,	1818	1819	1890
Messer, John	Germany,	1822	1840	.....
Messer, Mrs. John	Germany,	1820	1836	1888
Meyer, Nicholas	Germany,	1809	1834	1885
Miles, Mrs. Eunice	Ohio,	1816	1816	1893
Miles, Mrs. Sophrona C.	Ohio,	1820	1820	1889

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Miller, Mrs. August A.	New York,	1835	1844	.....
Miller, Mrs. Margaret S.	Ohio,	1809	1820	1891
Miller, William L.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
Minor, Marion	New York,	1825	1831	.....
Moore, Mrs. Anna	Canada,	1828	1835	.....
Moreau, Louis	New York,	1829	1846	1889
Morgan, Ashbel W.	Ohio,	1815	1815	.....
Morgan, Mrs. Ashbel W.	Ohio,	1821	1821	1890
Morgan, Caleb	Connecticut,	1799	1811	1885
95 Morgan, Mrs. Caleb	New York,	1816	1832	.....
Morgan, Edmund P.	Connecticut,	1807	1840	1888
Morgan, Herman L.	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Morgan, Mrs. Herman L.	Massachusetts,	1820	1833	.....
Morgan, Isham A.	Connecticut,	1809	1811	1891
Morgan, Mrs. Isham A.	Connecticut,	1815	1825	1895
Morgan, M. J.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Morgan, Mrs. N. G.	Ohio,	1815	1818	.....
Morgan, Sarah H.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Morgan, Youngs L.	Connecticut,	1797	1811	1888
445 Morgan, Mrs. Youngs L.	Connecticut,	1809	1827	.....
Morley, Jesse H.	New York,	1820	1832	.....
Morrill, Eliza	Vermont,	1811	1834	.....
Morris, John	Wales,	1814	1842	.....
Moses, Luther	Ohio,	1811	1810	.....
Moses, Mary A.	Ohio,	1818	1818	.....
Moses, Nelson	Ohio,	1833	1833	.....
Mulhern, Mrs. George G.	Ohio,	1851	1851	.....
Murphy, William	Ireland,	1810	1830	.....
Mygatt, George	Connecticut,	1797	1807	1885
Neff, Melchor	Germany,	1826	1834	.....
Neil, James	Scotland,	1815	1851	.....
Nelson, Sumner W.	Massachusetts,	1823	1834	1893
Newmark, Simon	Bavaria,	1816	1839	1893

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Nickerson, David P.	Massachusetts,	1808	1835	1892
Norris, Gaal G.	Ohio,	1822	1822	.....
Norton, Mrs. A. H.	New York,	1803	1840	.....
Norton, Charles H.	New York,	1805	1838	1881
Norton, Mrs. Caroline H.	Ohio,	1820	1820	1891
Nott, Clifford C.	Connecticut,	1826	1835	1894
Nott, Mrs. Mary A.	New York,	1829	1839	.....
O'Brien, Delia R.	Vermont,	1813	1817	1882
O'Brien, Oscar D.	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
O'Brien, P.	Ireland,	1835	1850	.....
O'Brien, Sylvia M.	Vermont,	1815	1817	.....
O'Connor, Mrs. Anna S.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
O'Connor, Ransom	Ohio,	1824	1824	1882
Odell, Jay	New York,	1819	1828	.....
Ogram, J. W.	England,	1820	1832	.....
Ogram, Mrs. J. W.	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Outhwaite, Mrs. John	Ohio,	1828	1828	1892
Oviatt, Schuyler R.	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
Paddock, Thomas S.	New York,	1814	1836	1891
Paine, Robert F.	New York,	1810	1815	1888
Paine, James H.	New York,	1838	1852	.....
Palmer, E. W.	New York,	1820	1841	..... July 8/9
Palmer, J. Dwight	Connecticut,	1831	1835	.....
Palmer, Lucinda	.....	1822	1830	.....
Palmer, Sophia E.	Ohio,	1818	1818	1889
Pankhurst, Mrs. Sarah	England,	1812	1835	1894
Pannell, James	New York,	1812	1832	1888
Pannell, Mrs. James	Massachusetts,	1813	1835	1890
Pape, Mrs. Elizabeth	England,	1840	1850	.....
Parker, Henry	Ohio,	1824	1829	1894
Parker, Mrs. Henry	Ohio,	1824	1824	.....
Parker, Mrs. L. E.	Ohio,	1809	1809	.....
Parker, Marcus C.	Connecticut,	1820	1839	1887

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Parmelee, Edward C.	New Hampshire,	1826	1828	.....
Parmelee, Mrs. Edward C.	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....
Parsons, Richard C.	Connecticut,	1826	1846	.....
Payne, Henry B.	New York,	1810	1833	Sept. 9, 1833
Payne, Mrs. Henry B.	Ohio,	1818	1818	1895
Payne, Nathan P.	Ohio,	1837	1837	1885
Pearse, Benjamin	Rhode Island,	1813	1839	.....
Pease, Charles	Ohio,	1811	1811	1895
Pease, Mary E. <i>Alto</i>	Connecticut,	1816	1823	1891
Pease, Melissa	Ohio,	1816	1816	.....
Pease, Samuel	Massachusetts,	1805	1828	1892
Pelton, Mrs. A. C. Doan,	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Pelton, Frederick W.	Connecticut,	1827	1835	.....
Penty, Thomas	England,	1820	1829	1890
Perley, Joseph S.	Hungary,	1826	1854	.....
Peterson, A. G.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Pettengill, Mrs. A. L.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Phillips, B. F.	Ohio,	1832	1833	.....
Phillips, Mrs. B. F.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Phillips, Mrs. Emily	Ohio,	1809	1809	.....
Pier, Mrs. Loretta J. <i>Alto</i>	Ohio,	1823	1823	1891
Piper, Andrew J.	Vermont,	1814	1839	1884
Pitkin, Lucius M.	Vermont,	1825	1853	.....
Pollock, John	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Pollock, Mrs. John	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Pope, William	Scotland,	1826	1837	1887
Porter, L. G.	Massachusetts,	1806	1826	.....
Post, Charles A.	Ohio,	1848	1848	.....
Post, Nathan L.	New York,	1832	1847	1893
Pond, Martin W.	Connecticut,	1814	1845	.....
Prall, Mrs. Sarah J.	Ohio,	1849	1849	.....
Prentice, Dr. Noyes B.	Ohio,	1827	1827	.....
Prentice, Mrs. Dr. Noyes B.	Kentucky,	1830	1831	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Prentiss, Luther R.	New Hampshire,	1803	1820	.....
Prescott, James S.	Massachusetts,	1802	1826	1888
Preston, Mrs. C. M.	Ohio,	1823	1823	Oct 13/95
Price, William H.	Ohio,	1847	1849	1894
Price, Mrs. William H.	Ohio,	1850	1850	.....
Prosser, Rev. Dillon	New York,	1813	1832	.....
Proudfoot, David	Scotland,	1809	1832	1884
Proudfoot, John	Scotland,	1802	1842	1888
Quayle, George L.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Quayle, Thomas	Isle of Man,	1811	1827	1895
Quayle, Thomas E.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Quayle, William H.	Ohio,	1838	1838	1893
Quinn, Arthur	Ireland,	1810	1832	1883
Radcliffe, Mary A.	Isle of Man,	1822	1826	1890
Radcliffe, William H.	Isle of Man,	1826	1849	1893
Ranney, Mrs. Annie	New York,	1811	1834	.....
Ranney, Rufus P.	Massachusetts,	1813	1824	1891
Ranney, William S.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Ransom, Chauncey S.	New York,	1810	1846	1888
Ransom, Mrs. Chauncey S.	New York,	1810	1846	.....
Rathburne, George S.	Ohio,	1816	1816	.....
Raymond, Henry N.	Connecticut,	1835	1836	.....
Raymond, Samuel A.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Redington, Mrs. Chloe	New York,	1821	1839	.....
Redington, Joseph A.	New York,	1818	1839	1894
Rees, Mrs. Elvira	New York,	1834	1835	.....
Reeve, John	England,	1821	1830	.....
Remington, Stephen G.	New York,	1828	1834	.....
Remington, Mrs. Stephen G.	New York,	1834	1853	.....
Repp, Philip H.	Germany,	1830	1840	.....
Rhodes, Charles L.	Vermont,	1809	1834	1894
Rhodes, Mrs. Charles L.	Ohio,	1826	1826	.....
Rice, Mrs. Alpha R.	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....



Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Rice, Harvey	Massachusetts,	1800	1824	1891
Rice, Mrs. Harvey	Vermont,	1812	1833	1889
Rice, Percy W.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
Robinson, N.	Ohio,	1817	1817	.....
Robison, John P.	New York,	1811	1832	1889
Roeder, Charles J.	Germany,	1819	1839	1892
Rogers, Charles C.	Ireland,	1813	1839	1888
Root, Ralph R.	New York,	1823	1835	1889
Root, Mrs. Ralph R.	New York,	1838	1844	.....
Ross, Mrs. Emeline	Connecticut,	1810	1814	.....
Rousch, Julia	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....
Rouse, Benjamin F.	Massachusetts,	1824	1830	1887
Rouse, Rebecca E.	Massachusetts,	1799	1830	1887
Rowley, Lucy A.	Connecticut,	1805	1827	1892
Rudd, William C.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Rumage, Mrs. Eliza Jane	New York,	1825	1833	1894
Ruple, Mrs. Anna	Ohio,	1814	1814	.....
Ruple, James R.	Ohio,	1810	1810	1892
Ruple, Mrs. James R.	Ohio,	1814	1814	.....
Ruple, S. D.	Ohio,	1808	1808	1886
Russell, Mrs. Ann F.	Connecticut,	1809	1811	.....
Russell, Cornelius L.	New York,	1810	1835	<i>March 3</i>
Russell, Mrs. Cornelius L.	New York,	1822	1835	.....
Russell, George H.	New York,	1817	1834	1888
Russell, L. A.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Ryder, James F.	New York,	1826	1850	.....
Ryder, Mrs. James F.	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....
Sabin, Julia Sophia	New York,	1843	1846	.....
Sabin, William	New York,	1817	1839	1892
Sabin, Mrs. William	New York,	1821	1838	.....
Sacket, Alexander	Pennsylvania,	1814	1835	1884
Sacket, Mrs. Alexander	Ohio,	1815	1815	.....
Sanderson, Robert	Ireland,	1811	1834	.....

*Sherwin Winans* - Vermont - 1792 - 1818 - ~~45~~ died 1851  
*Sherwin Winans* - N. York 1809 - 1829 .

1885

Schwein Mr. A.  
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Sherrin Henry 1892-1818-1881

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2480 - 2481 - 2482  
2483 - 2484 - 2485  
2486 - 2487 - 2488  
2489 - 24

Normant	1792 -	1880
Normant	1800 -	1886

Sharon Mrs J W  
Hank - 1804 - 1811

John Thompson was the wife of. A Thompson -  
the man of Thompson in 1885. no doubts was also our sister for the same

**Early Settlers' Association,**  
Office of the Executive Committee.

CLEVELAND, O., June 21, 1895.

*To the Early Settlers of Cuyahoga Co.*

This Association is now in its fifteenth year; it has on its rolls over one thousand members, while 670 survive as active members, and 20 as honorary ones.

The Association was formed mostly for social and historic purposes. It has held an annual reunion on the 22d of July, the anniversary of the landing of Moses Cleveland at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, to survey and open up to improvement the Western Reserve once owned by the State of Connecticut. Those annual reunions have been of increasing interest year by year, and the yearly published annuals contain a fund of historic interest not found elsewhere.

Any resident of Cuyahoga county who has resided on the Reserve forty years is eligible to membership by the payment of the nominal sum of one dollar. The Constitution further provides that "After one year from the payment of such membership fee, a contribution of one dollar will be expected from each member who is able to contribute the same, to be paid to the Treasurer at every annual reunion of the Association, and applied in defraying

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Sanford, Alfred S.	Connecticut,	1805	1829	1888
Sanford, Mrs. Alfred S.	Rhode Island,	1802	1825	1890
Sargent, Charles H.	Ohio,	1819	1819	1891
Sargent, John H.	New York,	1814	1818	1893
Sargent, Mrs. Julia A.	Michigan,	1827	1828	.....
Saxton, Mrs. Emeline A.	Maine,	1821	1833	.....
Saxton, Jehiel C.	Vermont,	1812	1818	1895
Saxton, Miss Mary	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Scheutthelm, John	Germany,	1822	1840	1888
Schiely, Mrs. Anna	Germany,	1815	1832	1894
Schrink, John	Prussia,	1821	1835	1891
Scofield, Levi T.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Scovill, Edward A.	Ohio,	1819	1819	1890
Scovill, Mrs. Jemima Bixbe	Ohio,	1800	1816	1888
Scovill, Oliver C.	Ohio,	1823	1823	1894
Selden, Charles A.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Selden, Mrs. Elizabeth	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
Selden, Mrs. Julia A.	New Hampshire,	1808	1819	1890
Selden, N. D.	Connecticut,	1815	1831	1886
Severance, Mrs. Mary H.	Ohio,	1816	1816	.....
Severance, Solon L.	Ohio,	1834	1834	.....
Sexton, Mrs. Dulcinea L.	New Jersey,	1811	1831	1894
Shanklin, Mrs. Stella E.	Ohio,	1850	1850	.....
Sharp, Clayton	Ohio,	1811	1833	.....
Sheldon, Ellen	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Sheldon, Seth H.	New York,	1813	1835	1884
Shelly, John	England,	1815	1835	1889
Shepard, David A.	Connecticut,	1810	1833	1889
Shepard, Phineas	Pennsylvania,	1800	1815	1891
Shepard, Mrs. William	Vermont,	1828	1835	.....
Sherwin, Ahimaaz	Vermont,	1792	1818	1881
Sherwin, Mrs. A. *	New York,	1828	1828	.....
Sherwin, Mrs. Henry A.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....

\* - - - - - same person as Mrs. Sarah - - - - -

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Sherwin, Mrs. Sarah M.	New York,	1809	1827	1886
Sherwood, Orasmus	New York,	1815	1817	.....
Shipherd, William C.	New York,	1829	1833	.....
Shipherd, John J.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Shipherd, Mrs. Frances E.	New York,	1836	1848	.....
Short, David	Connecticut,	1818	1827	1894
Short, Helen <i>16 yrs.</i>	New Hampshire,	1811	1828	1894
Short, Lewis	Connecticut,	1811	1827	1892
Silberg, Frederiek	Germany,	1804	1834	1888
Silverthorne, Jacob H.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
Silverthorne, Mrs. Jacob H.	Vermont,	1832	1839	1888
Simmonds, William R.	New York,	1816	1830	1892
Simmonds, Mrs. Wm. R.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Simmons, Isaac B.	New York,	1806	1836	<i>1844</i>
Simmons, Thomas	Ohio,	1832	1832	1893
Simmons, Mrs. Thomas	New York,	1834	1835	.....
Simmons, J. B.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Sked, William V.	England,	1816	1833	1888
Skinner, Orville B.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Slade, Horatio	England,	1827	1834	1882
Slade, Samantha Doan	Ohio,	1817	1817	1890
<i>#</i> — Slawson, John L.	Michigan,	1806	1812	<i>1881</i>
Smith, Anson	Connecticut,	1795	1836	1891
Smith, Carlos A.	Connecticut,	1836	1837	.....
Smith, Mrs. Charles H.	Ohio,	1848	1848	.....
Smith, Elijah	Connecticut,	1821	1832	<i>Oct. 21, 1891</i>
Smith, Erastus	Connecticut,	1790	1832	1881
Smith, James	England,	1813	1850	<i>Feb. 1894</i>
Smith, John B.	Vermont,	1818	1842	1895
Smith, Mrs. John B.	Ohio,	1822	1822	.....
Smith, Mary L.	New York,	1817	1841	.....
Smith, Patrick	Ireland,	1827	1836	.....
Smith, Mrs. Patrick	New York,	1828	1837	1887


*Reported as dead in report of 1887. Bw 40*  
2



Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Smith, R. C.	Vermont,	1827	1835	.....
Smith, William T.	New York,	1811	1836	1888
Smith, Mrs. William T.	Connecticut,	1814	1836	.....
Smithnight, Louis	Germany,	1832	1849	.....
Smithnight, Mrs. Louis	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....
Smyth, Mrs. William	Connecticut,	1811	1836	1893
Snow, Mrs. A. M.	Ohio,	1825	1825	1889
Sorter, C. N. <i>Charles</i>	New York,	1812	1831	<i>July 17 1882</i>
Sorter, Harry	New York,	1820	1831	.....
Southern, L. M.	New York,	1836	1839	.....
Southworth, Mrs. E.	Connecticut,	1801	1819	1888
Southworth, William P.	Connecticut,	1819	1836	1891
Spalding, Rufus P.	Massachusetts,	1798	1820	1886
Spangler, Mrs. D. A.	Canada,	1820	1835	.....
Spangler, Mrs. Elizabeth	Maryland,	1790	1820	1880
Spangler, George M.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Spangler, Miller M.	Ohio,	1813	1820	.....
Spayth, Abraham	Germany,	1800	1832	.....
Spencer, Timothy P.	Connecticut,	1811	1832	1885
Sprague, Mrs. H. I.	Ohio,	1821	1821	<i>Oct 7/90</i>
Spring, E. V.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Spring, V.	Massachusetts,	1799	1817	1889
Staats, Mrs. Elizabeth	Ohio,	1821	1821	1888
Stair, Samuel G.	England,	1831	1832	.....
Standart, Alice L.	Michigan,	1826	1828	.....
Stanley, George A.	Connecticut,	1818	1837	1883
Starkweather, Mrs. Samuel	Connecticut,	1810	1825	1894
Starkweather, William J.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Stearns, Charles W.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Stearns, Mrs. Lucy P.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Stearns, Gardner	Ohio,	1827	1827	.....
Stein, <i>Jacob</i>	Bohemia,	1823	1848	.....
Stein, Sigmund	Bohemia,	1823	1848	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Stein, Benjamin	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Stephenson, William	Pennsylvania,	1804	1833	1895
Sterling, Dr. Elisha	Connecticut,	1825	1827	1890
Stevens, <del>C. C.</del> <i>Charles</i>	Maine,	1812	1833	<i>Jan. 14</i>
Stewart, C. C.	Connecticut,	1817	1836	.....
Stewart, John N.	Ohio,	1846	1846	.....
Stewart, J. S.	Ohio,	1818	1818	1891
Stickney, Carver	New York,	1820	1830	1892
Stickney, Mrs. C. B.	Canada,	1836	1836	.....
Stickney, Hamilton	New York,	1824	1830	<i>Mar. 27</i>
Stiles, Lawson A.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Stiles, Mrs. Laura A.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Stillman, William H.	Connecticut,	1808	1812	<i>Aug. 5</i>
Stillman, Mrs. Elizabeth	New York,	1822	1826	<i>Aug. 19</i>
Stockly, George W.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Stofer, David G.	Ohio,	1827	1850	.....
Stofer, Mrs. David G.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Storer, George	Maine,	1803	1827	<i>Jan. 20</i>
Stratton, Lucius A.	Massachusetts,	1824	1839	.....
Streator, Worthy S. <i>St</i>	New York,	1816	1817	.....
Strickland, Benjamin	Vermont,	1810	1835	1889
Strickland, Mrs. Hannah W.	Ohio,	1812	1834	1889
Strong, Charles H.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Strong, Homer	Connecticut,	1811	1836	1884
Strong, Dr. Jamin	New York,	1826	1838	1895
Strong, Samuel M.	Ohio,	1832	1832	1895
Suhr, Charles A.	Germany,	1824	1848	1890
Swift, Mrs. Lucian	Massachusetts,	1821	1842	.....
Taylor, Charles W.	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....
Taylor, Mrs. Charles W.	Ohio,	1841	1841	.....
Taylor, Daniel R.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Taylor, Harvey	Ohio,	1814	1814	1880
Taylor, James	Ohio,	1814	1814	<i>Feb. 1</i>

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Taylor, Robert	England,	1820	1848	1894
Taylor, Virgil C.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Teachout, Abraham	New York,	1817	1817	.....
Thatcher, Mrs. Peter	Massachusetts,	1820	1850	.....
Thomas, Jefferson	Ohio,	1809	1809	1885
Thomas, John L.	Massachusetts,	1805	1837	.....
Thomas, Charles	Vermont,	1829	1846	.....
Thomas, Mrs. Charles	Vermont,	1832	1846	.....
Thomas, William Case	Ohio,	1854	1854	.....
Thompson, H. V.	New York,	1816	1839	1893
Thompson, Mrs. H. V.	Vermont,	1823	1837	.....
Thompson, Harriet Thorpe	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Thompson, Thomas	England,	1814	1836	1884
Thorpe, Cornelius	Pennsylvania,	1797	1811	1887
Tilden, Daniel R.	Connecticut,	1806	1828	1890
Tisdale, George A.	New York,	1821	1852	1893
Tompkins, William	England,	1816	1842	.....
Topliff, Isaac N.	Connecticut,	1833	1854	.....
Tovey, George	England,	1819	1855	.....
Towner, Mrs. Kate D.	New York,	1820	1837	.....
Towner, William	England,	1820	1837	.....
Townsend, H. G.	New York,	1812	1834	1885
Truscott, Samuel	Canada,	1830	1839	.....
Turner, Almon P.	Vermont,	1807	1818	1886
Turner, S. W.	Connecticut,	1813	1832	.....
Turner, Mrs. Isaac N.	Ohio,	1847	1847	.....
Turney, Joseph	Dublin,	1825	1834	1892
Turney, Mrs. Joseph	New York,	1828	1830	.....
Tuttle, William H.	Connecticut,	1818	1819	1892
Tuttle, Mrs. Mary E.	Ohio,	1824	1824	.....
Tylee, Felix	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Tylee, Mrs. Maria B.	New York,	1829	1845	.....
Umbstaetter, Louis	Germany,	1812	1833	1888

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Upson, J. E.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Urban, Jacob P.	Germany,	1839	1846	.....
VanHyning, Mrs. Hannah	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
VanTassel, A. T.	New York,	1833	1852	.....
Varian, Miss Sarah	Pennsylvania,	1825	1846	.....
Vincent, Mrs. Hannah M.	Connecticut,	1817	1818	.....
Vincent, John A.	Pennsylvania,	1807	1839	1888
Vogt, John J.	Germany,	1837	1846	.....
Vosburg, George	Pennsylvania,	1819	1843	.....
Wackerman, Wendell	Germany,	1817	1833	1891
Wade, James	New York,	1824	1843	.....
Wadsworth, Mary York	England,	1793	1836	1886
Wadsworth, William B.	England,	1818	1836	.....
Wager, Adam M.	New York,	1818	1819	.....
Wager, I. D.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Wagner, F. <i>Frederick</i>	Germany,	1825	1842	.....
Wagner, John C.	Germany,	1829	1842	.....
Wagner, Mrs. John C.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Wagner, William	Germany,	1831	1842	1892
Wallace, Frederick T.	Vermont,	1820	1854	1895
Walters, Benjamin C.	New York,	1807	1837	1888
Walters, John R.	New York,	1811	1834	1886
Walton, John W.	Connecticut,	1845	1845	.....
Walworth, John	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Walworth, A. D. 	New York,	1825	1838	.....
Walworth, Warren F.	New York,	1838	1838	.....
Ward, Edwin M.	Ohio,	1821	1821	<i>Oct. 23/9</i>
Ward, Mrs. Edwin M.	New York,	1832	1840	.....
Warner, Wareham J.	Vermont,	1808	1831	1883
Warren, Mrs. Julia W.	New York,	1816	1817	1884
Warren, Moses	New Hampshire,	1803	1815	.....
Warren, Mrs. Wm. H.	New York,	1819	1833	.....
Warren, William M.	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Warren, Harriet B.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Waterman, William	Ohio,	1818	1818	.....
Watkins, George	Connecticut,	1812	1818	.....
Watkins, Eliza	New York,	1813	1838	.....
Watson, George M.	Ohio,	1853	1853	.....
Watson, Mary S.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
Watterson, John T.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Watterson, Mrs. Margaret	New York,	1828	1829	1892
Watterson, Moses G.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Waud, Benjamin	England,	1819	1852	<i>Mar 6</i>
Way, Mrs. Huldah P.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Webb, J. W. S.	England,	1852	1854	.....
Webb, Mrs. Nettie A.	Ohio,	1852	1852	.....
Webster, John H.	New Hampshire,	1846	1850	.....
Weideman, John C.	Germany,	1829	1836	.....
Weidenkopf, Frederick	Germany,	1819	1837	1884
Weidenkopf, Jacob	Germany,	1828	1837	1890
Weidenkopf, Mrs. Cecelia K.	Germany,	1832	1838	.....
Weidenkopf, Mrs. Odelia	Alsace,	1819	1830	1892
Weiner, Margarite	Germany,	1816	1848	1893
Welch, James S.	Ohio,	1821	1821	1885
Welch, John	New York,	1800	1825	1887
Welch, Oscar F.	Ohio,	1817	1817	1892
Wellstead, Joseph	England,	1817	1837	1893
Welton, Mrs. F. J.	Vermont,	1817	1836	.....
Welton, Isaac T.	Connecticut,	1804	1813	1894
Wemple, Andrew	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Wemple, Mrs. Andrew	Ohio,	1827	1827	.....
Wemple, Myndret H.	New York,	1796	1818	1886
Wenham, Robert G.	England,	1823	1832	.....
Wentworth, Nathaniel	Vermont,	1818	1844	.....
Weston, George	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
Weston, George B.	Massachusetts,	1805	1826	1894



Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Wheller, Benjamin S.	England,	1805	1836	1894
Wheller, Jane <i>Mrs.</i>	England,	1800	1831	1886
Whigan, Mrs. Margaret	New Jersey,	1845	1854	.....
Whipple, R. B.	New York,	1815	1844	.....
Whitaker, Charles	New York,	1817	1831	1889
White, Charles M.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
White, Mrs. Charles M.	Rhode Island,	1831	1848	.....
White, Henry C.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
White, John S.	New York,	1825	1837	.....
White, Moses	Massachusetts,	1791	1816	1881
Whitehead, David S.	.....	1825	1844	.....
Whitelaw, George	Scotland,	1808	1832	1892
Whitelaw, John	Ohio,	1831	1831	1892
Whittlesey, Henry S.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Wick, C. C.	Ohio,	1813	1835	1882
Wick, Henry	Ohio,	1807	1807	1895
Wick, Mrs. Henry	Ohio,	1809	1809	.....
Wicken, John	England,	1809	1829	1895
Wightman, David L.	Ohio,	1817	1817	1887
Wightman, Mrs. David L.	Ohio,	1822	1822	.....
Wightman, John J.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Wightman, Sherburn H.	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
Wightman, Mrs. Sarah L.	Ohio,	1824	1824	.....
Wilbur, Loretta W.	Ohio,	1826	1826	.....
Wilcox, Norman	Connecticut,	1790	1827	1886
Williams, Andrew J.	New York,	1829	1840	.....
Williams, Mrs. Andrew J.	Ohio,	1830	1830	24. 96
Williams, Benajah	New York,	1820	1840	1890
Williams, Mrs. Benajah	Massachusetts,	1830	1838	.....
Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth	England,	1812	1833	1886
Williams, George	Connecticut,	1799	1811	1890
Williams, John	England,	1817	1832	1888
Williams, William	Connecticut,	1803	1811	1888

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Williamson, Samuel	Pennsylvania,	1808	1810	1884
Williamson, Mrs. Samuel	New York,	1814	1843	1895
Willard, Mrs. Ruth Day	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Willows, Thomas	England,	1824	1851	.....
Wilson, Fred	New York,	1807	1832	.....
Willson, Mrs. Hiram V.	Michigan,	1802	1835	1884
Wilson, James T.	Ohio,	1825	1828	1885
Wilson, Mary A. <i>Mrs.</i>	Scotland,	1812	1836	.....
Wilson, William	Ohio,	1819	1819	1891
Winch, Thomas	New York,	1806	1831	1886
Winch, Sarah	New York,	1824	1842	.....
Winslow, E. N.	North Carolina,	1824	1830	.....
Winslow, Alonzo P.	New York,	1816	1836	.....
Wood, Mrs. David L.	Michigan,	1821	1840	.....
Wood, H. B. <i>Henry</i>	New York,	1813	1817	<i>Dec 21</i>
Woodbury, M. H.	Ohio,	1811	1811	1894
Wright, James	Scotland,	1820	1837	1894
Wright, John	New York,	1817	1834	.....
Wyman, Mrs. C. E.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Younglove, Moses C.	New York,	1812	1836	1892

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## SUMMARY.

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Total number of Members..... 1125

Died..... 439

Living..... 686

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

ADDISON, HARVEY N.—Born in Ohio, 1820; came to Reserve, 1820; home, Battle Creek, Michigan.

ADDISON, MRS. HARVEY N.—Born in Ohio, 1827; came to Reserve, 1827; home, Battle Creek, Michigan.

BEEBE, LAUREL.—Born in Connecticut, 1809; came to the Reserve in 1818; home at Ridgeville, Ohio; died, 1894.

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BISSELL, REV. SAMUEL.—Born in Massachusetts, 1797; came to the Reserve, 1806; home at Twinsburg, Ohio.

BOLLES, REV. DR. JAMES A.—Born in Connecticut, 1810; came to the Reserve, 1854; home at Cleveland, Ohio; died, 1894.

BRIGGS, JAMES A.—Born in New York, 1811; came to Ohio, 1832; lived in Cleveland from 1834 to 1857; home at Brooklyn, New York; died, 1889.

BRONSON, REV. SHERLOCK AARON, D. D., LL. D.—Born in Connecticut, 1807; came to the Reserve, 1807, an infant, in the arms of his mother; home at Mansfield, Ohio; died, 1890.

CALKINS, C. G.—Born in New Hampshire, 1818; came to the Reserve, 1833; home at Los Angeles, California.

CROSBY, CHARLES.—Born in Massachusetts, 1801; came to the Reserve, 1832; home in Chicago, Illinois; died, 1885.

EDWARDS, HON. JOHN M.—Born in Connecticut, 1805; came to the Reserve, 1832; home in Youngstown, Ohio; died, 1887.

GARFIELD, MRS. ELIZA B.—Mother of the late President Garfield; born in Connecticut, 1801; came to the Reserve, 1830; home at Mentor, Ohio; died, 1887.

GARFIELD, JAMES A.—Late President of the United States; born at Orange, Ohio, 1831; came to Western Reserve, 1831; died, 1881; home at Mentor, Ohio.

GARFIELD, MRS. LUCRETIA R.—Wife of the late President Garfield; born in Ohio, in 1832; came to the Reserve in 1832; home in Mentor, Ohio.

GREEN, REV. ALMON B.—Born in Connecticut, 1808; came to the Reserve, 1810; home in East Cleveland, Ohio; died, 1886.

HANNA, MRS. S. M.—Born in Vermont, 1813; came to the Reserve in 1824; home at Cleveland, Ohio.

HOADLEY, GEORGE.—Ex-Governor of Ohio, born in Connecticut, 1826; came to the Reserve, 1830; home, City of New York.

JONES, REV. J. H.

KELLEY, ADDISON.—Born in Ohio, 1811; came to the Reserve, 1811; home, Kelley Island, Lake Erie; died, 1895.

KENT, MARVIN.—Born in Ohio, 1816; came to the Reserve in 1816; home at Kent, Ohio.

O'BRIEN, HON. W. L.—Born in Ohio, 1826; came to the Reserve, 1826; home at Cincinnati, Ohio; died, 1894.

PUNDERSON, DANIEL.—Born in Ohio, 1814; came to the Reserve in 1814; home at Newbury, Ohio; died, 1891.

REEVE, DR. JOHN C.—Born in England, 1826; came to Ohio in 1832; home at Dayton, Ohio.

RIDDLE, HON. A. G.—Born in Massachusetts, 1816; came to the Reserve, 1817; home at Washington, D. C.

TAYLOR, HON. LESTER.—Born in Connecticut, 1798; came to the Reserve in 1819; home at Claridon, Ohio.

TAYLOR, ROYAL.—Born in Massachusetts, 1800; came to the Reserve in 1807; home at Ravenna, Ohio; died, 1892.

THURMAN, ALLAN G.—Born in Virginia, 1813; came to Ohio, 1819; home at Columbus, Ohio. *died Dec 17/9*

WILLEY, MRS. ALMIRA.—Born in Massachusetts, 1803; came to the Reserve, 1808; home at Ashtabula, Ohio.

WOOD, MRS. MARY.—Wife of the late Governor Wood; born in Vermont, 1798; came to the Reserve, 1818; home at Rockport, Ohio; died, 1886.

YOUNGS, MRS. LYDIA O'BRIEN.—Born in Vermont in 1800; came to the Reserve in 1817; home at Stillman Valley, Illinois; died, 1893.

Total .....	29
Died.....	15
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Living.....	14



## CONSTITUTION.

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AS AMENDED AT THE ANNUAL MEETINGS OF 1883 AND 1890.

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### ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be known as "THE EARLY SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY," and its members shall consist of such persons as have resided in the Western Reserve at least forty years, and are citizens of Cuyahoga County, and who shall subscribe to this Constitution and pay a membership fee of one dollar, but shall not be subject to further liability, except that after one year from the payment of such membership fee, a contribution of one dollar will be expected from each member who is able to contribute the same, to be paid to the Treasurer at every annual reunion of the Association, and applied in defraying the necessary expenses.

### ARTICLE II.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, with the addition of an Executive Committee of not less than five persons, all of which officers shall be members of the Association and hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are duly appointed and they accept their appointments.

### ARTICLE III.

The object of the Association shall be to meet in convention on the twenty-second of July, or the following day if the twenty-second fall on Sunday, each and every year, for the purpose of commemorating the day with appropriate public exercises, and bring the members into more intimate social relations, and collecting all such facts, incidents, relics and

personal reminiscences respecting the early history and settlement of the county and other parts of the Western Reserve as may be regarded of permanent value, and transferring the same to the Western Reserve Historical Society for preservation ; and also for the further purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business of the Association as may be required.

## ARTICLE IV.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at public meetings of the Association, and in his absence the like duty shall devolve upon one of the Vice-Presidents. The Secretary shall record in a book provided for the purpose the proceedings of the Association, the names of members in alphabetical order, with the ages and time of residence at the date of becoming members, and conduct the necessary correspondence of the Association. He shall also be regarded as an additional member, *ex officio*, of the Executive Committee, and may consult with them, but have no vote. The Treasurer shall receive and pay out all moneys belonging to the Association, but no moneys shall be paid out except on the joint order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Secretary of the Association. No debt shall be incurred against the Association by any officer or member beyond its ready means of payment.

## ARTICLE V.

The Executive Committee shall have the general supervision and direction of the affairs of the Association, designate the hour and place of holding its annual meetings, and publish due notice thereof, with a programme of exercises. The Committee shall have power to fill vacancies that may occur in their own body or in any other office of the Association, until the Association, at a regular meeting, shall fill the same, and shall appoint such number of subordinate committees as they may deem expedient. It shall also be their duty to report to the Association, at its regular annual meetings, the condition of its affairs, its success and prospects, with such other matter as they may deem important. They shall also see that the annual proceedings of the Association, including such other valuable information as they may have received, are properly pre-

pared and published in pamphlet form, and gratuitously distributed to the members of the Association as soon as practicable after each annual meeting.

## ARTICLE VI.

At an annual or special meeting of the Association the presence of twenty members shall constitute a quorum. No special meeting shall be held, except for business purposes and on call of the Executive Committee.

All nominations for honorary membership shall be referred for consideration to the Executive Committee, and only upon its favorable report thereon shall final action be taken.

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, on a three-fourths vote of all the members present, and shall take effect as amended from the date of its adoption.

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